The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 210. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Adra with	Tons.
6th Sept	Arabia	8000		
13th "	Malwa	11000		
20th "	Simla	6000		
26th "	Morea	11000		
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th "	Maloja	12500		
17th "	Caledonia	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000		
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5145	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA,

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	8th Feb.
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	....
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5821	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2184 Sun. 6th Sept. *10 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.
(Weekly.)
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons on or about 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
4th September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,
83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND.)
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B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY
FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED AN OVERSEER. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to the STATE ENGINEER, Jamnagar. 3684

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED a cook for the Officers' Mess, 130th Baluchis at Aurangabad. Wages, including mate, Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 2482

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes to join ENGLISH FAMILY as PAYING GUEST. Boarding house not required. Write to Box No. 844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3726

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

AN INFLUENTIAL UP-COUNTRY MAN staying in Bombay desires an engagement as a TRAVELLING AGENT of some reliable firm on commission only. Apply to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 3725

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a PATHAN MOTOR CAR DRIVER, who is also a mechanic. Holds excellent testimonials. Prepared to take up an appointment forthwith. Apply "PATHAN," care of this paper. 2431

OWING TO THE WAR unemployed can earn at least Rs. 5C p. m. without capital. Complete instructions sent for Rs. 2. Good side-line for spare-time. Money returned if not genuine, Apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3657

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2480

WANTED an Urdu and Persian teacher for the Government High School, Chhindwara, Central Provinces, pay according to qualifications, Rs. 40 to an F. A., or Rs. 60 to a B.A.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE INSPECTOR of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 2485

WANTED an Assistant Electrician capable of running 3 phase alternative current generations. One with hydro-electric experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CANALS,
Malakand, N.W.F.P. 2484

WANTED, early, for the Talukdari Girassia School (school for sons of petty Chiefs and Estate holders, at present 67 boarders) at Wadhwan Camp, Kathiawar, India.
A SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 350 p.m. (£1 sterling equals Rs. 15) rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 p.m.; house (unfurnished) provided free; the appointment is pensionable (maximum pension Rs. 300 p.m. on reaching 55 years of age after 30 years' service); first year on probation within which period Gujarati language, according to the lower standard examination to be passed and higher standard in second year; an Englishman, English University graduate, about 25 years' age (married or unmarried), good at games preferred; on appointment first class railway fare in India and 2nd class P. and O. fare, if from England, will be allowed with return fare, if unconfirmed. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE POLITICAL AGENT, Halar, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India. 2491

WANTED.

WANTED for High School CHRISTIAN MALE and FEMALE TEACHERS to teach lower classes. Apply to Box No. 840 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3710

WANTED LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 100 plus House rent Rs. 20.
Apply stating qualifications to JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 2490

EXPERT Stenographer and typist (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore. Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance.—Apply by letter only with full particulars to THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., Cawnpore. 2483

WANTED at the Rajkumar College Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2486

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE TURNOUT VICTORIA BAY WALER HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 700, or would sell separately. Apply to Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3723

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—ZANZIBAR PARROT, genuine, beautiful talker, young and grey in brass cage. Also TORTOISE-SHELL, YOUNG PERSIAN CAT, a fine specimen. Apply "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3724

TO BE LET:

TO LET.—WELL FURNISHED FLAT for 3 or 4 months. Low rental. Apply 2nd floor, CLARKE HOUSE, Wodehouse Road. 3694

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

TO BE LET, from 1st October, for EUROPEANS only, Commodious Bungalow on Ridge Road. Electric Lights & Fans. Modern conveniences. For rent and further particulars apply to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3692

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Powers of Attorney granted by me as the General Manager and constituted Attorney of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis & Co., for the Indian Empire, to Evangelo Theodoro Theodorides on the 8th day of March 1911, for the Bombay Branch of the said firm and on the 27th day of June 1912, for the Calcutta Branch of the said firm have been cancelled from the 22nd August, 1914.
J. G. GEORGACOPULOS,
Constituted Attorney of Th. Vafiadis & Co.
3712

NOTICE.

KAHN & KAHN.

IN ORDER to prevent any misunderstanding, the public is hereby notified that the nationality of our FIRM is FRENCH.
Documentary proof is open for inspection at our Office, 10, Medows Street, Bombay.
KAHN & KAHN,
Head Office: Paris.
Branches: London, Lyons, St. Etienne, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi, Cawnpore and Amritsar. 3716

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI OOSMAN EBRAHIM who was in the service of our clients Messrs. HAJI ABDULLA EBRAHIM carrying on business in onions and potatoes at Duncan Road has left our clients' service from 1st September 1914. Any person or persons dealing with him hereafter either directly or indirectly for or on behalf of our clients in any manner whatsoever will do so at his or their own risk.
Dated this 3rd day of September 1914.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for Messrs. HAJI ABDOOLLA EBRAHIM.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO 352 OF 1913.
MANCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR .....Plaintiff.
V/S
DHANJIBHOY BOMANJI CAMA ...Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1914, and the Judge's Order, dated the 24th day of February, 1914, in the said suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five separate lots by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on the premises on SATURDAY the 5th day of SEPTEMBER, 1914 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed in the following properties:—
Lot No. 1:—All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Jilla Thana in the registration sub-district of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known as Plots Nos. 1 and 2 of the Diana Park estate and admeasuring about three thousand two hundred and fifty-one square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts beginning from the west side of the said Plot.
Lot No. 2:—All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of survey No.73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Jilla Thana in the Registration sub-district of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 22 of the Diana Park estate and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and thirty seven yards or thereabouts beginning from the North side of the said Plot by the side of the Road U. of the said estate.
Lot No. 3:—All that piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Jilla Thana in the registration sub-district of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by plot No. 13 of the Diana Park estate and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts.
Lot No. 4:—All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survery No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Jilla Thana in the registration sub-district of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 23 of Diana Park estate and admeasuring about five hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.
Lot No. 5:—All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Jilla Thana in the registration sub-district of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 25 of the Diana Park estate and admeasuring about nine hundred and twenty two square yards or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1914.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
3438 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament and Codicil of the late GHANDHI JETHALAL PREMJI of Bombay Dasa Shrimali Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant .....Deceased.
MADONJI JUTHABHAI of Verawal in the Territory of Junaghad in Kathiawar now temporarily residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort, Dasa Shrimali Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, one of the executors according to the tenor of the Will and Codicil of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
3728 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 551 of 1914.
Re: DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY; A DECEASED DEBTOR.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY deceased in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.
Dated this 2nd day of September, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of September, 1914.
3729

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JINSEN MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office, within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co. and next to Alice Buildings, (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware and best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room suite, lined silk tapestry, corner and side cabinets, large chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, glass door bookcases, revolving top writing table, office chair, verandah benches, lady's writing table, revolving bookcase, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one handsome English operation table, doctor's instruments, electric and Jost fans, handsome flower vases, half back sofa convertible into bedstead, rich carpets, etc. etc., the property of Dr. M. Shihab, M.D. LL.D., and others.
The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, dining chairs, writing table, easy chair, cupboard, marble top wash hand table, cane chairs and tables, filter, ice box and chest, table and hanging lamps, aluminium utensils, beaded door chicks baba motor car etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong black waler with a strong palanquin office shigram and harness.

Under instruction from the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sleater Road, Grant Road, near Grant Road Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Benjamin and Roberts and others, drawing room suites, sofas, cushion chairs, velvet lined baby's set of sofas and chairs, shield armour and wall ornaments one large book case screen by Benjamin, glass and majolica wall plates, one iron safe chubb lock, one whole piece marble bath tub (very rare) standing brass lamps (very rare) Italian coloured marble top dressing and wash hand tables, wall mirrors, lamps, carpets, pictures and oleographs, one semi-grand piano by J. Brinsmead cupboards, almirahs, one American organ in case, revolving top office table, hat stand, double bedsteads with fans, rich glass, crockery and platedware, one handsome strong English built rubber tyred mail phaeton by Windover, etc. etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1914, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Tyaballi Hassannalli, the undermentioned moveable property under the power of sale reserved to the surviving mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of May, 1905.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1212 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 90, 735, 738, 742, New No. 11999, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/3433 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 7354, 7355 (1) and 7355 (2) and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Arthur Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the west and the north by the said Arthur Road and on or towards the south by the property of Kazee Ebrahim and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee at their office at No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!
Book the Date. Popular Prices.
Full particulars will be announced shortly.

September 9th.
at 4-30 p. m.
Special Performance
in aid of
WOMEN'S BRANCH
IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND
Under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
Tickets may be obtained at 4 Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

24th & 25th September 1914.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
IN AID OF
LADY WILLINGDON'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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GRAND SPECTACULAR FILM
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The life Story of Napoleon Bonaparte has often been told and indeed it is an almost inexhaustible subject. His character was so many sided that to judge every aspect of it is impossible—a brave soldier, a brilliant strategist, a far-seeing lawgiver; equally great amid the calm splendour of a Court as among the horrors and discomforts of a martial Camp; absolutely unique, yet intensely human—such was Napoleon Bonaparte. A boundless passion for power, domination and greatness ruled his life. He was a link between two ages—the age of the sword and our present age of prosaic industrialism.
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The Baptism of fire
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DEATH OF NAPOLEON
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Of high ambition, lowly laid."
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AND WHAT IS IT?
Nothing but an invitation to visit
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By the Author of
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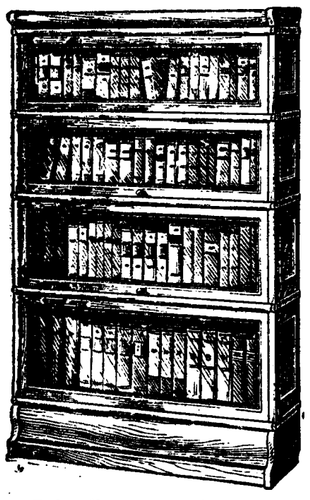

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Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
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KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The depression formed in the north of the bay has caused rainfall in north-east of the Peninsula. The break continues in Central North-west India. The weather remains disturbed in Kashmir. The temperature is high in the centre of the United Provinces and North Hyderabad.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and east Central Provinces; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in western Himalayas, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, west coast of the Peninsula, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Bassein one inch, Tavoy and Moulmein two, Darjeeling one, Patna one and half, Murree and Parachinar one, Pendra and Raipur two, Raichur one and half, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore three and Kurnool one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Hyderabad.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1.75" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and generally in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Raipur and Trichinopoly report heavy rain and Veraval, Mormugao and Trivendrum very light rain. Over the rest of the reporting area precipitation has been insignificant. A change is taking place in the conditions in the east Central Provinces and the eastern half of the Peninsula; there has been an increase of cloud in these areas.

Some showers are likely in the eastern half of the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, the south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast and the west Coast of the Peninsula. A few showers are possible also in Kathiawar and the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY the 3rd of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—					
Bushire;	91.7	76.1	74	0.00	—0.01
Do. (2nd)	93.3	84.4	77	0.00	
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpind ;	97.4	76.4	62	16.36	—3.26
Lahore	98.9	81.9	57	14.66	1.56
Sirsa	99.3	75.2	64	12.90	..
Ambala	96.0	79.1	62	18.55	—1.68
Delhi;	98.8	..	65	14.97	—4.68
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	98.6	79.4	59	22.28	1.35
Mainpuri	97.3	81.1	61	16.12	—3.83
Jhansi;	97.2	76.8	64	21.60	—7.71
Cawnpore	96.8	81.3	71	21.25	—5.79
Allahabad	93.6	79.8	79	32.50	3.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;					
Jacobad	103.1	79.0	72	4.43	2.25
Karachi;	87.7	78.7	75	6.21	0.48
Ajmer	88.6	76.2	73	14.59	—2.25
Jodpore	95.4	71.1	63	21.63	2.66
Kotah	98.6	77.0	60	21.28	—0.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—					
Ahmedabad	91.0	75.9	71	7.09	—4.63
Dwarka	84.4	77.7	82	13.14	0.30
Veraval	82.1	75.9	91	10.14	—4.60
Rajkot	88.2	71.8	78	0.01 20.72	—1.45
Vavaliagar Para	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	89.5	74.7	92	0.05 42.31	8.71
Ahmedabad	92.1	73.1	76	29.47	4.22
Deesa ;	92.4	73.6	76	22.26	2.12
Neemuch	87.3	70.9	76	22.52	0.74
Indore	88.1	70.3	81	19.33	—4.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	89.5	74.5	80	0.05 38.62	—5.86
Saugor ;	88.8	72.3	69	.. 23.18	—7.55
Hoshangabad	90.6	72.6	76	.. 30.41	1.92
Khandwa	89.1	73.9	72	.. 22.24	0.72
Akola	93.5	75.8	63	.. 16.46	—5.31
Amraoti	90.7	74.0	72	.. 17.61	—6.04
Nagpur	92.6	75.9	64	.. 27.20	—8.88
Chanda	94.5	77.0	74	.. 26.92	—12.19
Raipur	90.7	72.6	100	1.75 34.19	—3.25
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.4	78.9	81	.. 60.28	1.22
Ratnagiri	85.7	76.3	84	0.05 107.02	21.94
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar;	84.8	78.8	94	0.04 136.37	29.06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.4	67.6	69	.. 17.86	4.65
Ahmednagar	90.9	68.7	70	.. 11.76	—0.04
Poona	85.0	67.3	81	.. 24.61	8.69
Sholapur	93.8	74.1	63	.. 17.67	2.35
Bijapur;	89.8	69.4	68	.. 9.21	0.74
Belgaum;	81.7	64.8	90	.. 74.09	40.04
Aurangabad;	89.4	68.3	68	.. 19.01	0.88
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.9	76.7	63	.. 41.02	13.79
Hyderabad	89.3	72.4	94	0.03 27.22	9.24
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	84.9	76.0	87	0.03 119.56	20.01
Calicut	85.8	76.1	94	0.01 85.91	3.83
Cochin	86.9	75.8	87	0.07 63.02	—1.78
Colombo	86.3	77.3	88	0.04 15.65	—0.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	92.8	77.2	84	0.01 17.50	—0.68
Bellary	96.3	75.1	61	.. 5.20	—1.23
Cuddapah	93.7	75.6	82	0.03 12.80	—1.05
Madras	93.1	77.4	85	0.01 12.66	1.21
Bangalore	87.0	67.8	98	.. 10.43	—2.65
Coimbatore	91.4	72.1	81	.. 2.86	—1.44
Trichinopoly	99.1	71.8	79	3.20 3.59	—0.91
Nemptam	92.3	77.3	69	.. 5.25	—0.20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd September 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.818	inches.
Temperature of Air ...	82.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.7	,,
Dew Point ...	75.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.796	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	87.4	,,
Minimum do. do. ...	77.7	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. ...	SSE.SW 95	miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.03	inches
Total fall during month ...	0.03	,,
Do. do. year ...	60.43	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd September ...	0.00	,,

STANDARD BAROMETER EADRING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd September 1914 was 30.010 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-4. a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.		Sep	h. m.	ft. in.
THU	3	m 10 53	27 10		3	m 4 14	16 16
		11 4 a	28 5			5 1 a	17 2
F	4	m 11 24	27 11		4	m 4 54	16 14
		11 40 a	26 11			5 31a	17 5
SAT	5	m 11 54	27 10		5	m 5 29	16 12
						5 59 a	16 8
SUN	6	m 0 13	27 2		6	m 6 0	17 0
		0 22 a	27 3			6 26 a	16 1
M	7	m 0 44	27 3		7	m 6 29	17 7
		0 48 a	27 4			6 52 a	16 5
TU	8	m 1 14	27 0		8	m 6 57	18 1
		1 12 a	26 10			7 17a	16 7
W	9	m 1 45	26 8		9	m 7 24	16 9
		1 35 a	26 4			7 41 a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31-2 p.m. Last Quarter Sept. 12th 11h 18-3 p. m. New Moon 20th 3h 3-3 a. m. First Quarter 26th 5h 33-0 p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 3rd, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to September 3			
					1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	60	28	64	44	48	04
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	03	62	06	75	25	51	78
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	12	64	40	74	31	51	41
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	31	72	02	77	52	51	40

RAINFALL IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency during the month of July last are published by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Deccan.—The total rain of the month was above normal in the whole of Khandesh, Nasik and Satara in west of Poona and in four talukas, each of Nagar and Sholapur. In the east the rainfall was generally sufficient, in the west excessive.

Karnatak.—Conditions similar to those reported for Deccan, but the excess of rainfall was somewhat more, marked in the west and retarded agricultural operations.

Konkan.—The aggregate rainfall of the month exceeded the average throughout the division except in the south of Ratnagiri. The rain fell every day and was generally sufficient for agricultural operations except in the low-lying parts of Kanara and Kolaba where it was somewhat excessive and retarded the operations and was injurious to crops. The sowing of kharif crops has been finished and the transplantation of rice and hill-millets is almost over. Weeding continues. Standing crops generally thriving. The supply of fodder and water ample and agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

Gujrát.—The total rain of the month was generally in excess of the average, the excess being particularly marked in the south. The rain fell almost daily in Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat; elsewhere from the 10th onwards. The rain more than sufficient and retarded sowing of kharif crops and other agricultural operations in places where it fell incessantly. A good break needed at the end of the month to push them on. Weeding continues. Standing crops are generally doing well. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock good.

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For Accuracy, Reliability and Promptness.

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THE BOMBAY TECHNICAL LABORATORY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Apply for

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2nd.

S.S. Sardar	Ookerji	Koweit Aug. 22
S.S. Kratas	Hallberg	Dalagoa Bay Aug 1
S.S. City of Exeter	Roe	Calcutta Aug. 26
Sept. 3.		
S.S. Jinsen Maru	Terada	Kobe July 24

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.

S.S. Kasara	Gullwer	P'Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
S.S. Tamaha	Hollimshead	Singapore
S S Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe
S S African Monarch	Daker	Karikchang

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday

S S Mombasa	Smith	Glasgow

The following vessels began to load yesterday

S.S. Oriental	for China
S.S. Jinsen Maru	for Marseilles.

S. S. City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York arrived Suez on the 1st instant.

S. S. India:—The P & O Coy's steamer India arrived Suez on the 1st inst.

S. S. Sardar:—The Arab S. N. Coy's steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Koweit, which port she had left on August 22, with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S. S. Kratas:—The steamer Kratas, 2,120 tons, Captain C. G. Hallberg arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Dalagoa Bay, which port she had left on Aug. 16, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter, 9,373 tons, Captain J. R. Roe, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on Aug. 26, with ballast.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru, 2,347 tons, Captain T. Terada, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, which port she had left on July 24, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Mansuri:—The B & P S N Coy's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H Gore, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with same bottom cargo and 687 pilgrims.

S. S. African Monarch:—The steamer African Monarch, 2592 tons, Captain F. C. Daker, sailed yesterday for Korichang with ballast.

S. S. Mombasa:—The steamer Mombasa, 8,786 tons, Captain D. M. Smith will sail to-day for Glasgow with a general cargo.

Thursday, September 3th, 1914.

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER		CAPT.	AGENTS
1	City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
5	Loradam	Giacofollo	S. V. A. Co
6	Rhenfels	Silvara	Dock manager
7	Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
8	Virawa	Smith	W. M. & Co
9	Orna	Hewith	M. M. & Co
10&11	Vaduara	Bove	J. F. & Co
12	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Linga	Catbush	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	B. I. S. N. Co. Ld
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	Mahomed ..	B. O. S. N. Co
Netranati	Abubuker ..	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. Co
Ahsanais	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostrl.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wedge	J. F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Diwara	Ramage	..
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Fulala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Helias	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelanga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Klichattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Seye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	..
Masoora	Morton	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Reunmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nieuwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Rosa	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rialdar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	..
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Wood	The Bombay & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Urlana	Talbot	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Warturs	Thompson	Dock Manager
Worcester	Wickham	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 4 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

AUSTRALIEN (s) 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ORIENTAL (s) 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 240 bales cotton twist,, C. Bomanji and Co.

JINSEN MARU (s) 125 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL (s) 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

JINSEN MARU (s) 550 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR KOBE

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co

IMPORTS.

S. S. Oriental from Kobe, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—204 cases cotton goods, 4 chests 90 cases 22 bales silk, 42 cases silk yarn, 17 cases 3 boxes silk goods, 20 cases munsel, 50 bags 50 boxes 207 cases cassia, 340 cases refined camphor, 19 cases menthol crystals and oil, 32 cases medicine, 1,861 cases 263 chests fire-crackers, 7 cases glass bangles, 11 bags copra, 43 cases gum Arabic, 50 cases canned salmon, 15 chests vermillion, 15 bags isinglass, 176 cases preserves, 30 bags staraniseed, 15 cases teoth powder, 10 packages cardamom seed, 7 cases soap, 400 bags sugar, 400 bags sugar candy, 542 bags green peas, 30 baskets China roots, 230 robbins poonac, 100 bags ginger, 161 cases 50 packages tea, 75 cases vegetable wax, 90 bars silver.

S. S. Jinsen Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—455 cases cassia, 296 cases refined camphor, 28 cases 4 crates clocks, 19 cases glass bead, 49 cases glass bottles, 17 cases glass bangles, 1,334 pieces copper ingots, 50 packages 110 bundles copper sheets, 351 cases fire-crackers, 2,250 bags sago flour, 9 cases perfumery, 3 cases soap, 1,248 bags betelnuts, 22 cases mace, 55 bags nutmegs, 21 bags pepper, 68 bags sugar candy, 7 casks tallow, 7 cases paper, 200 cases 64 packages tea, 25 cases vegetable wax, 100 bags dry ginger, 1,531 pieces sleepers, 6,902 pieces planks, 2 cases 1 bale cotton, 83 cases cotton yarn, 197 cases 115 bales cotton goods, 9 cases silk, 120 cases silk yarn, 2 cases silk goods.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 3rd Sept.)

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra, a Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was under suspension from the 8th June 1914, to be placed at the bottom of the Fourth Grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police with effect from the date on which he rejoins the service.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. J. A. Saldanha, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana.

Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, Additional Assistant Judge at Thana, has been granted, with effect from the 1st August 1914, leave on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. G. S. Wilson to do duty as Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. A. S. Holland to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. P. M. Stewart to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. W. C. Edwards to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpande, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. Hector R. Kothavala, on reversion from special duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Mr. R. MacTier, on relief, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Commander M. W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed to be Port Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 24th May 1914 vice Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, resigned.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1913-14.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create, a special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, for a period of four months and to appoint Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., on return from leave, to hold it pending further orders.

Frederic Auber Menzies to be Second Lieutenant, Sind Volunteer Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th July 1914.

The Department of Education Notification, dated the 7th August 1914, placing the services of Captain G. Jolly, M.B., I.M.S., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Sanitary Department, is cancelled.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 2nd August 1914.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Messrs. Ramchandra Ganesh Khadkikar and Vinayak Narhar Barve, LL.B., Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Sholapur and Khandesh Districts respectively.

Mr. Shrinivasrao Cupuswamy Mudliar is nominated a member of the District Local Board of Poona vice Sardar C. V. Mudliar deceased.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 1st September, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was moderate rain during the week throughout the Presidency, but more is needed in Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Nasik, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha for maturing kharif crops which are withering in the Cutch State, were damaged by floods in two talukas of Nawabshah, and are thriving elsewhere. Kharif sowing is nearly over. Transplantation is nearing completion. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sind, Deccan and Bijapur and sowing has commenced in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, the Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar. Supply of drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Larkana, Sholapur and Satara. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 46
Gujarat	30 to 48
Konkan	16 to 41
Deccan	26 to 41
Karnatak	20 to 44

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 29th August were 2,408 in Sholapur, 664 in Satara and 253 in Bijapur.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 2nd September 1914 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, September 2nd.

Fine Rubber	78
Ceylon	60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 2nd.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	2,400
Imports	4,500

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, September 2nd.

Bills Bombay Rs. 30,000 @ ½ 31/32 and ½ 15/16
Transfers Bombay Rs. 1,00,000—½ 3/132
Last Weeks Sale Rs. 2,00,000
Paid into the Bank of England £ 160,000
White Wheat Karachi 45/6 afloat
Australian Wheat 42 Buyers
Coal Freight 11.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 3rd September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet with little doing, and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3¾
T.T. forward		Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4¼
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
60 d/s Japan	149 (with war risk)	

BULLION.

So far there is no quotation from London for Bar Silver. In the local market the rate is nominal as under.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold ..	25 4 0
Australian bar gold ..	25 4 0
Sovereigns (dragons) ..	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (cum duty) ..	76 0 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 1st September 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ..	*27	30,116
B.B. & C. I. Railway ..	20	23,383

* Boxes and bars.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bengal rate is unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Allotments are advised by Reuter of Rs. 30,000 bills on Bombay at 1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 3 15/16d. and Rs. 1,00,000 T. T. at 1s. 3 31/32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day. The Share Market remained closed.

COTTON.

After the notice posted by the B. C. T. A. yesterday afternoon no business was done at Colaba, but last night the rate for good Broach was Rs. 206 1/2. To-day the market opened at Rs. 207, and quickly advanced to Rs. 211 owing to local speculators covering. After touching Rs. 212 1/2 the price dropped to Rs. 209. The market is irregular and fluctuating. The closing rate for good Broach was Rs. 208/9.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals R. T. ..	143	135 ..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals R. T. ..	145	.. ..	,,
M.G. Scind. Punjab R. T. ..	142	.. ..	,,
M.G. Kandeish ..	155	145 ..	,,
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	195	.. ..	,,
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	190	.. ..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl	185	.. ..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooljaum ..	180	.. ..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple" ..	170	.. ..	,,
M.G. Amravati	173	.. ..	,,
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple" ..	167	.. ..	,,
M.G. Broach	215	.. 205	March 25th.
M.G. Muttia	152	142 ..	Jan. 25th.

These rates are definitely fixed for future contracts, and the Association will not recognise any contracts *under* these rates in terms of the resolution passed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ..	1,860 Bales
Wheat ..	3,042 Cwts.
Linseed ..	624 ,,
Rape, Rai etc ..	Nil. ,,
Gingellyseed ..	Nil. ,,
Poppyseed ..	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts ..	158 ,,
Castorseed ..	Nil. ,,
Rice ..	40,118 ,,
Myrabolams ..	998 ,,
Cottonseed ..	5,115 ,,
Mowrasseed ..	3 ,,
Gram ..	1,154 ,,
Jowar ..	155 ,,
Maize ..	Nil. ,,
Barley ..	1,267 ,,

FOREIGNERS IN SIND.

The following notification in the Political Department, dated 1st September is published by the Government of Bombay:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act V of 1868, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on the said Governor in Council as the Local Government for the Province of Sind by any of the sections except section 25 of the Foreigners Act (III of 1864.)

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

VALLABHDAS MADHOWJI AND ANR. *v.* HARIDAS PREMJI AND ORS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit arising out of disputes between the partners of a firm till lately doing business in Bombay in the name of Dharamsey Madhowji & Co. A full report of the facts appeared in a recent issue.

There were four main questions which presented themselves to his Lordship for decision in this suit. (1) One Hirji Hemraj, one of the partners of the firm having died in Samvat, 1963, were his two brothers the defendants 3 and 4, herein taken into the firm as partners? (2) Was a deed of assignment dated 4th August 1909, whereby the first defendant Haridas Premji assigned his share in the partnership to the plaintiffs for a consideration of Rs. 15,000, binding on the first defendant? (3) What was the share of the second defendant Norbadabai in the partnership after Samvat, 1959; 3½ as alleged by the second defendant or only 2 annas as alleged by the first defendant, the first defendant claiming the 1½ anna himself? (4) What was the effect of the assignment dated 4th August 1909. Did it only pass such interest as the first defendant had at that date to the plaintiffs and set free the first defendant's share to be thereafter absorbed by all the remaining partners; or, did it pass the first defendant's share in future also to the plaintiffs?

After a hearing extending over some days his Lordship decided that defendants three and four were not partners in the firm and had never been taken as such. The deed of assignment of the 4th August, 1909 was held to be binding on Haridas Premji the first defendant. It was further held that the second defendant Narbadabai had a 3½ anna share in the partnership after Samvat 1959 and not 2 annas as contended by the first defendant. Finally the deed dated the 4th August, 1909 was held to pass the first defendant's share in the partnership to the plaintiffs. The general costs were ordered to come out of the partnership estate; the costs of certain issues being ordered to be paid by the first defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co. Raghavaya, Nagindas & Co.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

YESHWANT VISHNOO NENE, APPELLANT AND PLAINTIFF VS. KESHAVRAO BHAIJEE AND OTHERS, RESPONDENTS AND DEFENDANTS.

This was a petition by the appellant whose appeal was dismissed with costs by this Court, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The suit was for possession of a piece of land situated at Charniwadi, about 114 sq. yds. in area, from the defendant. The plaintiff was the successor in interest of the original lessor, and the defendant of the original lessee, under a document of lease executed in 1860. The plaintiff prayed for possession of the land, alleging that the lease of 1860 created only a tenancy at will, or at most a tenancy from year to year. The defendent contended that it created a Fazendari tenure and resisted the plaintiff's suit on that ground. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Beaman who dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs and this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal who dismissed the appeal with costs.

The plaintiff now prayed for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setelvad appeared for appellant, and Mr. Kanga for the defendants.

Their Lordships, in refusing to grant the leave prayed for remarked that in order to certify that as a fit case the plaintiff must show that the value of the land was Rs. 10,000 or more. The market value of land given in the defendants' affidavit was Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a sq. yard. The area of the land being 114 yds. the value would be very much below what was necessary to justify that appeal. The appellant on the other hand said that the value of the land was Rs. 100 a yard. Their Lordships thought that the value put by the defendant was far nearer the mark than that given by the plaintiff. The value of the property being less than Rs. 10,000 as required by sec. 110 of the Civil Produre Code. Their lordships dismissed the petition with costs.

Another application by the plaintiff for stay of execution in respect of the taxed costs of the suit and appeal payable by the appellant was also dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs.—Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai.

Attorneys for the defendants.—Messrs. Judah and Solomon.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

798-13-7—S. A. Tyabji Jijabai widow v. Rambhau Jankaji Awad & ors. F P. Pavri.

For Passing a Decree.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-13—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co. Part Heard.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff D and D. Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-3-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

Testamentary Suits

5-14—Sen B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Parshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao I. and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1145-12—Mulla and M, Pandooji Rowji v Giacomo Bettoni and anr, Bicknell M R and Co, Part heard.

929-12—Sabnis and G, Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar and anr, Dapntary F and D, Amin and D, Part heard, 2-12-13.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co, Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Brusab v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un P and P, Patell and Ez.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

176-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

281-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

189-12—Manecklal and Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D. Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw Jam R and D.

261-12—Sabnis and G, Amarsing Gumansing and anr v Prithiraj Jethmal a firm, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Consent Decree.

75-14—Mana H. M. & Co. Haji Oomer Maneck v. Usman Karsu alias Usman Nasruddin, Jam. R. & D.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-14.

246-13—Ard. H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr. v Hari Sadashiv Khandl Ras & anr. Sabnis & G., Chetnis M & K. Part Heard. 21-8-14.

For Further Directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

953-13—Mulji & Th Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gullamally Noor Mahomed Matu. J. & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr.'s Report.

759-12—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and ors. v. Naswanji Mancherji Dalal, Jeh. G. & B.

Matrimonial Suit.

666-14—Payne and Co, Minnie Emma Dixon v Henry William. Dixon, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balkrishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Moiddin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276-14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167-13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand M. B. Chothia & D.

1179-13—Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vasanji v. Magji Phakimdas Motichand & D.

Sect 18/746-14—Dikshit and P. Chaturbhuj Vasanji v Wagji Lakhmidas, Motichand and D.

197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhanjisha and B, Rustomji and Co, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

39-14—D J Mantri, Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v Gowrishankar Ramchander Pardeshi, Tyabji D and Co.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

The following Government Resolution dated 27th August 1914, is published:—

Operations have been proceeding for some time past in different parts of the Presidency under the supervision of officers belonging to the Agricultural and Sanitary departments with the object of discovering new or improved sources of water-supply by well-boring. Government consider that it is now desirable to examine the results secured and if possible lay down the policy to be pursued in the future. With this object they are pleased to appoint the following committee:—

President.—Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Members.—Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture.

Mr. H. O. B. Soubridge, M. Inst. C.E., Sanitary Engineer.

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Mr. W. C. Dooris.

Mr. W. M. Schutte.

The Committee should be instructed to consider and advise Government on the following questions:—

(1) what steps are necessary to co-ordinate the operations of the two Departments;

(2) whether the results secured justify the continuance of experiments on a larger scale;

(3) if so, what type of tools and machinery are best adapted for the various geological formations met with in different parts of the Presidency.

(4) whether a sub-soil survey is required; and

(5) generally what can be done to facilitate the supply of water from artesian sources, both for agricultural and sanitary purposes.

The Committee are requested to arrange for the submission of their report before November 30th, 1914.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR ELLAPA BALARAM.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the President said that as they were all aware since they met on the last occasion they had lost one of their esteemed colleagues, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, who had been on the Board for nearly 26 years, and they would, therefore, according to custom adjourn the meeting after a suitable reference.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death, on the 30th August 1914, of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram who, as a member of the Corporation for over 24 years and as a public spirited citizen rendered useful services to the city; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Bhalchandra said that the late Rao Bahadur was on the Corportion for over twenty-four years, and was very regular in attendance. Though he never spoke, he took a very keen interest in their deliberations and was alive to the interests of the ward that he represented. He was a charitably-disposed citizen and during plague he had rendered very useful services.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said that by the Rao Bahadur's death, the Corporation and particularly the Hindu community had lost a prominent citizen on the Board.

The resolution was then carried and the meeting adjourned until the 21st instant.

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AGENTS WANTED.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

FIGHT FOR A BRIDGE.

The first conflict of the Austrian Army for the railway bridge of Semlin, leading to Belgrade, is described by an eye-witness in the "Neue Freie Presse" in the following manner. The telegram, from which the date has been erased by the Censor, runs:

"In Semlin all the lights were extinguished. The carriages with which the watch travelled to the railway station was forced to put out its lamps at the order of the police. Belgrade itself is without the lights which, at other times, are reflected so prettily in the river. The city is in darkness to-day; only on the quay there burn two rows of lanterns, which throw shimmering reflections on the dark Danube. Everything is quite still. Only in the railway station the locomotives of the train to Neusatz puff out steam.

"Along the banks are many people, adults and children, who whisper softly and await the arrival of the monitors, the appearance of which will be the sign for a renewal of the conflict. Shortly before, a fierce combat had raged. Already in the early afternoon our heavy battery had an artillery duel with the Servian batteries, which are stationed near Banjica, five kilometres south of Belgrade.

AEROPLANE IN USE.

"At ten minutes to eight a fierce conflict began near the bridge over the Save, just as our advanced posts were released. An Austro-Hungarian aeroplane flew over the Servians and lighted up the enemy's position. It looked like a giant bird, which circled high above the heads of the enemy and gave our guns the direction and showed them where to fire.

"Then our howitzers began to fire. The wonderful precision of their fire silenced the enemy's artillery. Immediately the noise of battle ceased.

"We are now sitting in the badly-lighted railway and awaiting events. An officer of the Staff told us in the course of conversation that the Serbs had broken the Geneva Convention in that they shot at the trolleys under the protection of the Red Cross flag, which were carrying the wounded to the railway station.

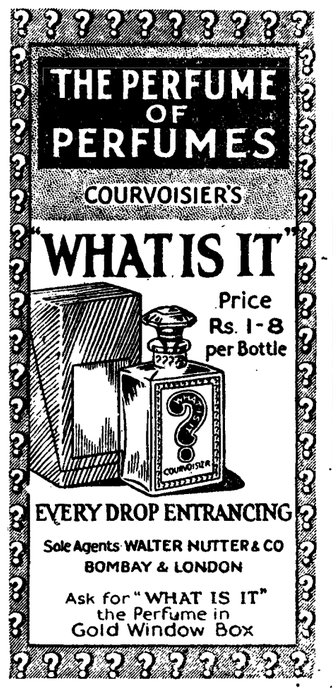
"Towards eleven o'clock at night the monitors on the river again commenced to allow their searchlights to play. The vessels steamed into the Save and lay quite near the bank. The darkened lights threw blue reflections on the water. For a long time it was quiet on board the monitors. Suddenly a shot rang out. Quite plainly the shells were seen at the foot of the Kalimekdan, the highest point of the angle formed by the Danube and the Save, at the northern corner of Belgrade. A second and a third shot followed.

DEATH-DEALING FIRE.

"The monitors posted in the Save threw their lights deep in, as far as the bridge. There a lively movement was noticed all at once. The enemy's troops came near the railway bridge. Immediately our river boats and machine guns posted on the side opened fire. They sent death-dealing salvos in the enemy's camp, which was surprised by the light of the searchlights and offered an excellent target.

"For a short time the Servian troops tried to take up a position at the bend in the Save river, and to return the fire. But our machine guns made great gaps in their ranks, so that finally, when the howitzers began to have an effect on the bridges, they fled from their positions. The Servian losses are very heavy. The Serbs fled, leaving numerous dead and wounded behind them. The fight on the bridge was as severe as it was short. The lights of the monitors were then extinguished. The ships that came out of the darkness like shadows sank back into the gloom.

"After a time the lights were seen again, and monitors approached the enemy's bank. Only the Serbs appeared to have had enough of the first lesson which had been given them. Their attempt to blow up the bridge was completely repulsed. The behaviour of our troops is beyond all praise. For over twenty-four hours they stood exposed to the fire, and all the attempts of the Serbs to take possession of the bridge were rendered vain by their bravery and watchfulness."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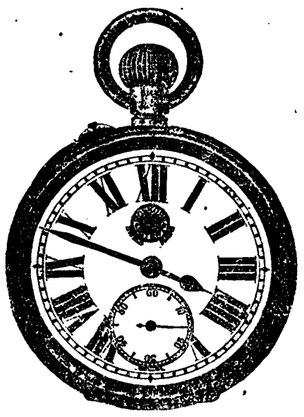

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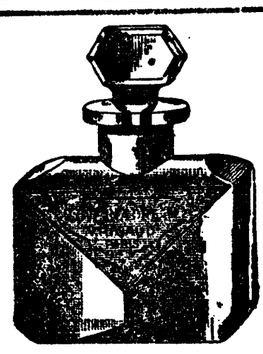

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

731. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 5th:—
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m., Plain clothes.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Lecture notified for Friday is cancelled.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
Recruits.
"A" Company daily at 6-45 p.m., except Monday.
"G" Company daily at 6-15 p.m., except Monday.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.

732. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

733. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 5th instant.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday 6th instant.—"G" Coy. Recruits only.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

734. Battalion Parade.—The Adult Battalion with detailed cadet company will parade at Head-Quarters as strong as possible at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday September 5th. All men who cannot attend this parade should apply for leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their company. Arms will be issued on parade. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.

735. Leave.—The undernamed in plain clothes, granted leave of absence to 1st October, 1914.

Vol. S. M. Gray, "G" Coy.
Vol. C. E. Rodriques, "F" Coy.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 3.

[illegible]. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m, for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

276. Parades.—The 20 N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr B. L. Gun dril will parade at Headquarters every Monday and Thursday evening at 6-30 p.m sharp.
Dress:—Plain Clothes or Uniform Optional.

267. Parades.—In the event of the B. V. A. being called out for Actual Military Service or an Alarm; Members will be required to Parade at Headquarters in Khaki and Helmets As soon as Possible, and should bring with them, 2 Blankets, Greatcoat, or Waterproof, 1 spare pair of boots, Scks, change of under Clothing, Cup, Knife, spoon plate, Mug and Sufficient food for 12 hours.

285. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters As Streng as Possible at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 6th instant, to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6in. Gun drill.
Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the Vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery, and should be there by 8-45 a.m. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Headquarters out to Mahaluxmi.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

OUSWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Moldavia with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at daylight on Thursday the 3rd instant.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, whose offer to serve at the front has been accepted by the Government, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Ramkrishna Wasudeo, head clerk in the License Department of the Bombay Municipality, has reported to the police that he left Rs. 150 in a safe in the Municipal Office and told a peon to close the safe at 8 p.m. on Tuesday last. When he opened the safe on Wednesday afternoon he found the money was Rs. 137 short.

STREET ACCIDENT.

A coachman, named Luxmon, in the employ of Mr. Nusservanji Kavasji, of Tardeo, was driving his master's carriage along Esplanade Road on Wednesday evening, when the shaft fell from the carriage and the end dragged on the road. The horse took fright at this, and bolted on to the footpath, where the carriage collided with a lamp-post. The horse then broke loose and ran, but was eventually secured near the band-stand. The coachman fell off his seat and was injured on the head.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S TOUR-PROGRAMME

The following is the programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay:—5th Sept. leave Bombay and arrive at Nasik; 10th Sept.—leave Nasik and arrive at Manmad; 14th Sept.—leave Manmad and arrive at Bombay; 21st Sept. leave Bombay; 22nd Sept.—arrive at Ahmedabad; 23rd Sept.—leave Ahmedabad and arrive at Bombay on 24th Sept.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occured in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 29th August 1914:—Bombay City 14, Ahmedabad District 3, Surat District 9, Thana District 3, Nasik District 43, Poona District 70, Satara District 8, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 42, Dharwar District 33, Kathiawar Agency 17, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 173, Total 416.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held this evening at 5-45 p.m., when degrees of L.C.E., L. M. & S., B.Ag., M.B.B.S., B.A., LL.B, and M.A., will be conferred on candidates. Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji will move that the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, be assigned to the faculty of Law; and the Senate will then proceed with the revision of the regulations for the award of University Schlorships and Prizes consequent on the abolition of the Previous Examination and the adoption of the new Arts curriculam.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Dr. W. Burns D. Sc., of the Agricultural College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture on Saturday the 5th September at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Plant Surgery," Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., has kindly consented to preside.

On Sunday the 6th inst. the senior and junior classes of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. as usual at their respective places.

On Thursday the 10th Mr. C. M. Cursetji B.A. bar-at-law will conduct the "Reading Circle" and will expound Pope's Essay on Criticism."

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

One Kesoo Tuka Lad, an employee of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., was removing wooden poles from a wharf in the Alexandra Dock to the s. s. City of Sparta on Wednesday evening, when he met with a serious accident. He placed the pole on the railing of the s. s. Sparta and the s. s. Manora which were close to the Dock wall, and while dragging the poles on to the s. s. Sparta, he lost his balance and fell between the two vessels, where he got wedged, as they were standing very close to each other. He received severe injuries and was removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and two deaths from plague, and two attacks of cholera, were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were no cases of small-pox. The single plague attack was reported from Worli. The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday was 84, as against 78 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 101 of 1912. On Wednesday altogether 1,690 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, six of which were found to be infected with plague. Four of these plague rats came from B Ward, and one each from C and E Ward.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1914	87,035
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	3,874
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1914	3,89,429
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	4,516

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1914	33,533
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	612
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1914	1,35,741
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	18,994

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1914	12,869
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	819
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1914	39,756
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	816

AMRITSA-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd August, 1914	15,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	2,942
Total earnings from 1st April to 22nd August 1914	2,96,285
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	15,577

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Owing to reversion to military duty of Major Perry I.M.S. who was officiating as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, Colonel Bamber has taken over this appointment in addition to his own duties until Colonel Browning Smith resumes his appointment of officiating Sanitary Commissioner.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

There will be some accommodation for families of officers of the Expeditionary Forces who can avail themselves of it on board the Dongola or the Somali on the 7th instant.

On application of the Shalimar Works Ltd., of Calcutta, Mr. Justice Robinson of the Burma Chief Court directed the winding up of the Madras Steam Navigation Company Ltd., and appointed the Official Receiver of the Chief Court as liquidator. The Company was indebted to the petitioners in respect of the sum of Rs. 1,748 which it could not pay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Haji Mahomed Azmatullakhan with cheating Musaji Kaderbhoy in respect of Rs. 1,100. Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. R. S. Pandit, barristers, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported. It was alleged that the accused induced the complainant Musaji, against whom a warrant of arrest had been issued on charges of forgery and perjury, to part with Rs. 700, and subsequently told him that the money had been spent in bribing certain officials to get him discharged.

The defence was that the accused never told the complainant that he had spent the sum in bribing certain officials. He had never attempted to bribe any officials and had spent the money in legal expenses.

Hidayatalikhan deposed that he was sent by the complainant to ask the accused what progress had been made in the case, and whether any barristers or pleaders had been engaged. The accused asked him if he had brought Rs. 100, to which the witness replied in the negative. The witness next asked him if he had not been paid money for doing this, and he replied that he had received Rs. 1,100. The accused then asked the witness to tell the complainant that he had made good arrangement about the case, and that the complainant need not be anxious. The accused further told him there was no necessity of engaging vakils or barristers, and that he had paid sums of money to certain officials.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. Symington Cox. appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Maurice Isaacs, a tailor residing at Colaba.

The complainant alleged that the accused, who boarded and lodged at his place, became annoying to him and Mrs. Isaacs, and she therefore asked him to make arrangements for board and lodging elsewhere. Mr. Cox replied that he would do so when it suited him. The complainant then asked the accused to leave the house but the latter told him to "shut up" and added that otherwise he would smash his face. The complainant then said he was in his own house and could say what he liked, whereupon, it was alleged, the accused caught hold of the complainant by the throat, threw him on the ground, and assaulted him.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said he only pushed the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY'S CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, Manager of the Bombay Banking Co., now in liquidation, and his nephew, Malad Kothavle, and one Rupchand Sarupchand, owner of the Wai Motor Car Co., with cheating and abetment. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, Mr. Chitre, advocate, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

K. R. Virkar, a clerk in the employ of the Bank, deposed to the entry of amounts which, it was alleged, were falsely credited to the account of the Wai Motor Car Company.

The further hearing was adjourned.

HORNBY VELLARD CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged T. C. W. Jones with abetment of impersonation of police officers with a view to extortion, and with abetment of extorting Rs. 700 from one Jamshedji M. Tabak.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported.

The accused reserved his defence.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of abetting Albert William Donoghue in committing the offence of extorting money from the complainant, and with abetment of personating police officers.

BOMBAY HOUSE COLLAPSE.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

A partial house collapse occurred at Carnac Road, Bombay, yesterday evening, resulting in the death of two persons, and more or less serious injuries to seven more. A godown was being built on the spot on which was formerly situated the "Akbar Press" which was destroyed by fire three years ago. Yesterday about fifteen labourers were working at the western wall, which suddenly collapsed, more or less burying nine persons. Of these Dhaku, aged 45, and Sagoonabai, a woman, aged 25, were killed, while two masons, named Jalal Amirkhan, aged 20, and Ahmedbeg Bakhtavarkhan, aged 50, and five labourers were more or less seriously injured and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the two masons were detained for treatment, while the rest were allowed to go home after their injuries had been dressed. The wall, which collapsed, had reached a height of about 27 feet. The godown belonged to Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co. An inquest will be held to-day on the dead bodies of the deceased Dhaku and Sagoonabai.

FOODSTUFFS IN BOMBAY.

PRICES SETTLED BY THE COMMITTEE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," published yesterday, gave the following list of prices settled by the Bombay Food Prices Committee:—

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR RICE.

Description of Rice.

Special Moti Mill (Jungle), from Rs. 8-4-0 to 8-10-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

Burmah Special:—Rangoon Special, Bassein Special, Akyab Special, Moulmein Special, Moulmein Puchhad, from Rs. 8-6-0 to 8-14-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

Burmah Small Mill:—Small Mill, Bassein Small Mill, Port Kali, Larun (Ordinary), Butko, from Rs. 9-2-0 to 9-10-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

Burmah Fine:—Larun (Superior quality), Bassein (kani), Mill chhad, from Rs. 9-8-0 to 10-2-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

Mill Sugandhi, from Rs. 10-4-0 to 10-10-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

Mandalay, Singapuri, from Rs. 11-0-0 to 12-0-0, per bag of 6 maunds.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Description of Grain.	Rate per Candy of 8 Pharas by measurement.
Jowari—	
Sholapuri	Rs. 27
White	Rs. 32
Bajri—	
Gogari	Rs. 50
Khandesh (Good)	Rs. 36
Kandesh (Medium)	Rs. 32
Lasangam	Rs. 40 to 42
Wheat—	
Khandwa (Best)	Rs. 47 to 50
Khandwa (Common)	Rs. 44 to 47
Pissi	Rs. 39 to 40
Gram—	
Jambusari	Rs. 44
Yellow	Rs. 36 to 37
Red	Rs. 34 to 35
Math	Rs. 39 to 40
Urid	Rs. 39 to 40
Jav (Barley)	Rs. 28 to 29
by weight	Rs. 34
Oats by weight	Rs. 30
Moong	Rs. 42 to 43

RETAIL PRICES FOR RICE.

Rangoon—
Lower quality, annas 5 per pylee.
Moti Mill Halwa, higher quality, up to annas 6½ per pylee according to quality.
Jeera Sal (Panvel), annas 7 per pylee. Higher rates according to quality up to annas 9 per pylee.
Kalyani (Bhiwandi), best quality, annas 10 per pylee.
Pucca Dawoodkhani, annas 9 per pylee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Tur Dal—
(Without oil), Lowest quality, annas 6 per pylee.
Superior quality, oiled, up to annas 9 according to quality.
Wheat (Pisi), annas 5½ per pylee.
Wheat (Khandwa), annas 6½ to 7 per pylee.
Bajri (Khandesh, Karachi and Punjab), annas 5 per pylee.
Bajri, (Ghegari), (Etawa), annas 7 per pylee.
Gram (red), annas 4½ per pylee.
N.B.—Rates for fractions of pylees to be fixed proportionately.

PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Superior Quality.

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Superfine	15 0 0	2 4 6
Household	15 0 0	2 3 6
Export	14 12 0	2 2 6

Inferior quality.

Union Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 4 0
Shop No. 2	13 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 4 0
Shop No. 5	9 12 0

Jumna Flour Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	13 8 0
Atta	12 4 0

Bombay Flour Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Atta No. 1	13 4 0	...
Shop No. 4	...	1 12 6
Shop No. 2	...	1 8 6

Wallace Flour Mill.

	Rs. a. p.
Rough Bazar	14 8 0
Shop No. 4	13 4 0
Shop No. 3	12 8 0
Shop No. 5 (168 lbs.)	10 4 0

Bran—Re. 0-15-6 per maund.

Rice Flour.

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10 0
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No. 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

Wolesale Prices for Sugar.

Mauritius	Rs. 14-8-0 per cwt.
Java	Rs. 15-4-0 per cwt.

Retail Prices for Sugar.

Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4 per maund.

Prices for Ghee.

	Per maund.
Deshi	Rs. 15-10-0
Gujarat	,, 14 to Rs. 15-8-0
Vershwal	,, 18
Mallia	,, 17

Porebunder between Rs. 19 and Rs. 19-8-0.

Sir Edward Maclagan is returning to India by the special transport Ballarat which left London on the August 18th last. He will on arrival be placed on special duty under the Punjab Government.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Indian Soldiers in War.

"The Bengalee." It would have been a slur upon the loyalty of the people of India, if in this crisis of the Empire, Indian soldiers had been denied the opportunity of demonstrating before the eyes of the civilized world the splendid qualities of the soldier and the citizen which they possess. They will certainly not be guilty of the savagery which has been brought home to the Germans in burning down the ancient town of Louvain in Belgium with its priceless treasures of art and learning. We share with the "Statesman" the view that "they will cover themselves with glory" and "their prowess will go far to establish India in her proper place among the countries of the world." We hope that the "Statesman" and those whom he represents will co-operate with us in securing for India her "proper and rightful place among the countries of the world. This is not the time—nor should we use it as the opportunity—for pressing rights and privileges. But we cannot forget the fact that so far back as the early fifties of the last century, the great Sir Henry Lawrence urged in the columns of the "Calcutta Review" the claims of Indians to commissioned ranks in the army, on the ground that they were recognized by France in Algeria and by Russia in Central Asia and their recognition would help to strengthen the loyalty of the Indian people. On the eve of the Royal visit in 1911, it was announced by "The Times" and "The Times" hardly makes an announcement without authority, that one of the Royal boons would be the concession of commissioned rank in the army to the people of India. The boon thus held out in prospect was not granted. But better times are dawning for India, an era which we hope wil be marked by a practical manifestation of an increased measure of trust, and confidence in the people, who have shown by their conduct, in this crisis of the Empire, that they fully deserve it.

The Indian National Congress.

"Wednesday Review."—The suggestion that the Congress be not held this year because of the war is a trifle ludicrous. It is hard to imagine any connection between the war in Europe and the Congress, except it be that it affords an excuse for inaction. If the suggestion came from those who are not well-disposed to the Congress that is, we can understond, it, but even some among those who are anxious for the continued activity of the Congress seem to favour the suggestion. One reason urged for the suspension of the session is that India should show a united front to the enemies of England, and ought not to disclose any differences of opinion between the Government and the people. The idea is childish and is a poor compliment to the Congress. It is tantamount to saying that the Congress is always in opposition to the Government, and never a helpful ally. We fear a suggestion like that will create just that impression which it is sought to remove. And then, why should it be presumed that the war will be protracted till the Christmas week and the belligerents will be directing their attention to our doings at Madras during that particular week. On the contrary if the war should unfortunately continue till then, the Congress will be a splendid opportunity for the people of India through their chosen representatives to show a united front to the enemy and reiterate their allegiance to the British Throne. Such suggestions are almost always irresponsible, and argue a lack of the sense of proportion in those who make them.

India and the Empire.

"Sind Gazette."—Our view has always been that whatever honest discontent exists, or has in the past existed, in this country, is not because India forms part of the British Empire, but because in the loftiest sense India does *not* yet fully form part of the British Empire. Happily her progress in that desired direction has lately been rapid, but some more steps remain to be taken, each carefully and deliberately in its own proper time, ere the civic elevation of this great dependency is complete. No step will count for more than the employment upon a bloody battle-field of Indian troops side by side with troops from England and probably from all the great dominions. And as for the immediate effect upon Indian feeling, the whole country will thrill with elation at the honour which is done to it in calling upon it to share the glory of defending the Empire against the most formidable of all possible foes.

DEATH OF LADY MEYER IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The death, which occurred in England yesterday is recorded with great regret of Lady Meyer, wife of Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, Government of India.

SPORTING NEWS:

THE STRIKE OF RACING OWNERS IN AUSTRALIA.

When racing was a sport, a strike of owners against clubs was unthought of; but when the providers of the stakes are running the show for what they can make out of it, and the owners are racing on similar lines, the position becomes different. Each side is out to gather in what money it can. Genuine racing clubs, or even registered proprietaries, says the "Australasian," are not concerned in the recent Sydney strike. The owners were out to force better terms from the people who run Kensington, Victoria Park, Ascot, and Rosebery on unregistered lines. Originally started for the promotion of pony races, these courses now cater for "all heights," and the men who find the horses or ponies for the crowd to gamble on think they should receive a larger share of the huge profits, which they hold are going into the pockets of shareholders in the concerns. It seemed a fair thing to strike about. Both sides are acting on purely business lines, and if the division of profits between proprietors and owners is as unequal as the latter suppose, no one can blame owners for trying to bring about a readjustment of conditions. The owners supply the performers which provide the show, and they have their rights. Not long ago the owners and trainers who race on registered courses south of the Yarra rebelled against the stakes given, and succeeded in getting a trifling increase. In England, the racing companies, established in comparatively recent times, are not allowed by the English Jockey Club to pay their shareholders more than ten per cent. per annum in dividends. The rest of their gains must go to stakes, the up-keep of the course, etc. These companies, however, are under the control of the Jockey Club. Unregistered clubs in Australia are a law unto themselves, as far as prize-money is concerned, and when it comes to Parliament allotting dates their influence seems to be greater than that of the premier or principal clubs.

At first glance it would appear that these Sydney owners have not much to complain about. Our correspondent, "Randwick," says the associated clubs have raised stakes from £13,475 in 1897 to £41,787 this year. Forty thousand odd in a year for horses not good enough to race on registered courses seems a lot of money. But the question with the owners was, are they even now getting their fair share of the money that wonderful Sydney public is annually paying for the privilege of betting on bad horses and smart ponies. "Randwick" goes on to say:—"From the bookmakers alone the clubs are receiving close upon £40,000 a year, so that, with the entry fees added, the prise-money is in hand before a shilling is received from the public. Our correspondent has not taken into account expenses. Th upkeep of the courses must be pretty heavy, and the stipendiaries and starter get nice salaries; but presumably, he and the owners who were on strike knew something about the actual profits which are being made. Book-makers are not philanthropists, and if it pays them to give the clubs £40,000 a year for the right to bet, they must have a large public to get with, At some of the meetings, however, they have about 15 races a day. A bookmaker can make money fast under those circumstances. As a matter fact this kind of racing is no use to any one but the proprietor and the owner, but it has taken root in parts of Australia, and is not likely to be uprooted. As far as this little rebellion is concerned, the strikers scored in the opening rounds. The meeting at Kensington last week had to be abandoned altogether, and a previous fixture was a failure. And, thanks to public opinion being with them, they have won outright. The clubs have come down and made concessions. How would things have gone had they decided to hold out, we wonder? If the proprietors are as rich as the owners suppose, they should have been able to win in the end. It is not likely that the owners would have been able to find feed for themselves, their families, and their horses for an indefinite period. Probably the shareholders in the courses did not like foregoing their regular dividends, and so they conceded enough to bring about a settlement for the time being at all events. It is hinted that the Australian Jockey Club committee may step in directly, and prohibit their registered bookmakers from doing business on unregistered courses. There will be a commotion if they do. The associated clubs are strong politically, so are the bookmakers; but still the big club may win the day. New South Wales people generally are proud of the A.J.C. The club, from being second to the V.R.C. for years, has now taken a strong lead in the matter of stakes, and, in spite of the pull the unregistered people and the bookmakers may have in Sydney, the New South Wales people generally would recognise that the A.J.C. rulers were only acting in the best interests of the sport, and would stand by them at a pinch. At least we think they would. The country clubs have had a good friend in the A.J.C. for some years past, and they have some political influence.

FOOTBALL IN RANGOON.

SENIOR LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY THE MUNSTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

At the final match of the Senior League Championship the Munsters beat the Customs Club last evening by 3 goals to 1 and so retained the cup.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

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Bull Brand 125 deg.
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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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"O.T."

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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallns.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 4, 1914.

THE TRAP.

We are still without news of the result of the great battle which has been in progress during the past few days in France. The Germans we are told in a telegram timed 2-20 p.m. on Wednesday were straining every nerve to secure a victory in celebration of the anniversary of Sedan. On the eastern side of the Belgian frontier the Crown Prince's army has been defeated, as we were led to suspect was the case. In the Meuse district they have shown no further activity but there is plenty of evidence that they are still making the most strenuous efforts to work round and break the Allies' left wing and thus get through on the road to Paris. A German cavalry corps, which was advancing on the forest of Compiègne, and must therefore have been some sixty miles distant from Paris, appears to have been badly handled by the British, who captured ten guns and pushed back the enemy. Another cavalry corps advanced on the line between Soissons and Anizy-le-chateau, which is parallel with the town of Compiegne, but there is no mention of how far its progress was interrupted. The censorship is very sparing in its news, and the few flashes of light which are allowed occasionally to illuminate the "impenetrable gloom" do not help us very much to understand the position. We shall have to wait for an official communiqué to give us the definite results of the operations of the past few days. But in the meanwhile, it may be assumed that the Germans have gradually progressed in their advance on the west, while they are being held strongly in check in the east, and in the south-east the French are gradually but surely pushing their advance into German territory. It thus becomes an interesting speculation as to how far it is part of the Allies' strategy, while harassing and exhausting the enemy in every possible way, to allow the campaign to develop on lines which will gradually draw the Germans down on the line which extends them furthest from their base; while by the pressure exerted on them all along the rest of their front, they are encouraged, or rather forced, to accept this course for the accomplishment of their aim to strike a blow at the enemy's capital. This is the view of the lines on which the war has developed, which, as our readers are aware, we have always favoured, and nothing has happened to incline us to alter that view. On the contrary, it seems to us that the Germans,—who it must be remembered have to deal with a very differently organised military nation to that which they defeated in 1870, and are exposed to an immense danger on their western flank which did not then exist,—are taking even greater risks than there was any prospect of even a week ago. Their feverish haste to push their way to Paris, and the line of strategy they have adopted to accomplish their purpose must lead to their undoing. They have entered a trap and it is only a question of time when the door will close upon them. We are not in the least alarmed at the prospect of a siege of Paris. That is a long way off yet. People who take alarm at the news that it has been decided to remove the seat of Government to Bordeaux in the west,—the locality of the new temporary capital is in itself significant,—should pause to enquire whether there may not be some other meaning in this decision, which would be premature, if there were not other considerations to explain it. And those who rush to the conclusion that the events of 1870 are about to repeat themselves should first of all give the most cursory study to the history of that war. In 1870 the Germans marched to Paris leaving behind them and driving before them only the tiny remnants of a French Army that had been completely shattered and broken. Their march required nothing but good staff arrangements, and the investment of Paris was as easy as a parade. There can be no comparison between this and the tremendous efforts which they are putting forth now to get round the Allies' flank, a movement which, if successful, can only be the beginning of a most desperate and difficult struggle, seeing that the whole of the French Army is still in being and has not yet lost its power to act as an offensive force. The unexpected may of course happen, and the Germans may succeed in a practical strategical encirclement of the allied forces, which is a more dangerous possibility,—though its contemplation is, we think far-fetched,—than any possible attack on the French capital. But we adhere to the view that they have played for too great a stake and that disaster must ultimately overtake them. In the meanwhile their Allies are faring badly at the hands of the Russians, who have routed four army corps at Lemberg, and whose operations in Prussia have only been interrupted and not seriously checked by the arrival of German siege guns and reinforcements in one locality. Siege guns cannot be permanently used as mobile artillery, nor can they take the place of troops Their successful interposition in a "purely local engagement" is merely a minor incident in the advance of the Russians, who, it must be remembered, are concentrating more than half their enormous army on the Prussian invasion.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY.

It is only natural that the Mahomedans in India, whose loyalty to the British connection is proverbial, should have sought an occasion for giving vent to this sentiment at Simla, and, in doing so, should have found occasion for referring to the neutrality of the Imperial Ottoman Government. Constantinople is a city of ambassadors. It is well known as such. Indeed one inspired diplomat once remarked that: "If you have been a diplomat at Constantinople then you can say that for once in your life you have been 'someone.'" Even a vice-consul there is more than a cabinet minister elsewhere. Some of the most brilliant ambassadors of all time have been accredited at the Court of the Sultan. Lord Strafford de Radcliffe surpassing his diplomatic functions made himself an integral part of the Ottoman Empire; General Ignatieff, the mighty representative of the Tsar, Baron Marshall von Bierberstein, the recent omnipotent envoy of the Kaiser, are but a few names on the illustrious list. Of course all these ambassadors intrigue. But at Constantinople no Embassy is so respected as the British. At the time of the Revolution the Turkish patriots marched in procession to the stately palace of the late British representative and calling out Sir Gerald Lowther, gave him an ovation such as is reserved for kings, the military bands playing "God Save the King." Thence they marched to the French Ambassador's and there too a great demonstration was held, though not so great as that at the British. It is only natural that in the eyes of the Ottoman nation Britain and France should find favour. There are Turkish veterans alive who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the British and French armies. The Turkish man in the street is proverbially apathetic as regards politics. His reasoning is simple. Britain and France guarded the Ottoman Throne from aggression at the hands of powerful neighbours in 1854, and the same two Powers preserved recaptured Adrianople for her, as we have pointed out in these columns before. Those who have travelled in Turkey in Europe and Asia, have ever found that the generous treatment accorded by Great Britain to her Moslem subjects, together with the policy of always making her officials respect the religious susceptibilities of Islam, has evoked sentiments of profound admiration and gratitude. If the average Anatolian peasant, whose father, or grandfather, or both, fought under Osman Pasha, and saw the Light Brigade charge at Balaclava, were sounded as to his sentiments, he would immediately wax enthusiastic for the Allies, whom he knows as friends by experience, and whose ambassadors have resided on the Bosphorus since the days of Francis I and Elizabeth; whereas the Germans are only known to him by the folk-lore of his people handed down from mouth to mouth, generation to generation, in which they are represented as those relentless enemies with whom the Ottomans fought some of their toughest battles on the Danube. While we cannot doubt that our foes will use all their diplomacy at Stamboul in the same sinuous way in which they have employed it at Rome, Brussels and at the Hague, no one who knows the Turkish nation will doubt what their unanimous rejoinder has been to the Prussian tempter.

Notes of the Day

War-Songs.

The circumstances of the present war do not appear up to now to have been consecrated by a war-song of the highest order, although they are pre-eminently qualified to quicken the patriotic ardour of an English poet. It would, of course, be premature to judge of the poetical value of Mr. Kipling's new patriotic poem entitled "For all we have and are," from its title. From the conclusion of the poem,

Who stands if Freedom fall?
Who dies if England lives?

we gather that Mr. Kipling's imagination has been stirred with the true meaning of the present conflict to the future of Western civilisation. It is to be hoped his latest effort has not failed to strike a higher note than that in the verses which he sent forth during the Boer War, which were sung at every music hall in the country, but a perusal of which makes them to seem at this day frightfully *banale* and vulgar. At that period Mr. H. J. Newbolt contributed some really spirited verses to the development of the war spirit, his "Admirals All" and "The Island Race" having been read aloud to over 8,000 men, amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm and excitement. It is their magnetic and obvious sincerity, and the convinced belief displayed in the destiny of "The Island Race" that carried away even the roughest of the people with pride of the Empire to which they belonged.

A Hoped for Result of the War.

One of the results that we may hope will ensue from the present war will be the slackening in the pace of armaments by the great Powers and for some decades at least allow the tax-payer to retrench. Though the war will cost hundreds of millions, it may perhaps in the long run save the Powers concerned more than it costs, by the expenditure in bulk of a sum at once, instead of protracting payment over a longer period, and of an infinitely larger total. Since 1890 the figures have rapidly risen and a heavy drain has been made on the British Treasury, as the following statistics show:—

Year	Navy	Army	Total.
1890	£15,554,929	£17,560,023	£33,114,952
1895	£19,724,000	£18,459,800	£38,281,800.
1900	£29,520,000	£24,433,000	£53,993,000.
1905	£33,300,000	£28,850,000	£62,150,000.
1910	£40,600,000	£27,760,000	£68,364,000.
1911	£43,300,000	£27,690,000	£70,990,000.
1912	£44,900,000	£27,860,000	£72,460,000.
			£439,953,752.

These enormous figures should be visibly reduced, for the German Treasury will for a long time to come have either to practice economy or run the danger of a tremendous revolution.

The Battleship Emperor of India.

Among the four battleships nearing completion at Barrow is the Emperor of India. The construction of these ships, we learn from a Home paper, is being greatly accelerated, so that they may take their place in the High Seas Fleet as early as possible. The Emperor of India, like the Benbow, belongs to the same class as the Iron Duke, and is therefore one of the most powerful battleships in the world. She is 575 feet long. 89-5 ft. beam and has a displacement of 25,000 tons. The designed speed is 22.5 knots, and she carries guns capable of throwing a broadside weighing 14,600lbs. into the enemy. This formidable batteship, whose name is a tribute to the prestige of India in the Empire, will mean a great increase in the strength of the British Fleet.

Hindus and War.

On the eve of the battle of Kurukshetra, which forms the subject of the Hindu epic "Mahabharata," it is related that Arjuna was unwilling to fight. "When I shall have destroyed my kindred shall I longer look for happiness?" he asked Krishna, the incarnation of the Deity; who instantly replied: "Throw every deed on *Me*, with a heart over which the soul presideth, be free from fear, be unpresuming, be free from trouble and resolve to fight." Thus there is religious sanction in Hinduism for war from a just cause. War is doubtless a fearful thing, but on the agony of tears may be reared the structure of human liberty. War is necessary in the scheme of evolution, a fact which fanatic apostles of peace are so apt to forget. In Daniel Maclise's picture "Meeting after the Battle of Waterloo," Wellington and Blucher are represented as shaking hands with an unutterably sad expression on their faces. But on the right side of the painting, above the thickening clouds of war, a crescent and a star appear as a symbol of hope. That message of hope is conveyed, we believe, with greater emphasis, by the present to West and East alike.

MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION.

RAISING AN EMERGENCY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The Madras Trades Association held a meeting to discuss the suggestion of the Chairman to raise a Madras Trades Emergency Force. The Chairman opened the meeting giving a general outline of the object for which he had called the members together, especially mentioning that a good opportunity presented itself in forming a Trade Company with a motor-cyclist section which, he understood, did not exist. He also pointed out that the present volunteer forces in Madras were deficient in means of transport and that this difficulty might be overcome by various firms owning motor cars and lorries assisting in the formation of a transport section.

An animated discussion followed, several gentlemen rising to put questions to the chair as to the duties and length of service if called upon for active service and to these all available information was given. There was doubt expressed as to what active service really meant, opinions differing very widely.

The meeting eventually concluded with the following resolution:—

"Members desire to express their appreciation of their assistants in so readily coming forward at this crisis to place their services at the disposal of the authorities (a large majority being already enrolled as volunteers) members of firms present promising their active support and rendering every possible assistance in forwarding the volunteer movement in Madras."

THE RISE IN FOODSTUFFS.

A further meeting was held members only being present, to consider the Chairman's circular regarding the serious rise in price of the various market foodstuffs. A lengthy discussion followed, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"At a meeting held on Wednesday 2nd instant, at Garden Club to discuss the question of the enhanced prices ruling at present in the local markets and bazaars. A report was received from the sub-committee appointed to ascertain what actual prices were ruling. The conclusion was unanimously arrived at that an increase had taken place in all articles of foodstuffs for which there was no justification and a resolution was adopted to represent this state of matters to the Government with the object of ascertaining what action Government would be prepared to take to regulate the prices thus called attention to."

HEROIC CHARGE BY NINTH LANCERS.

BALACLAVA LIGHT BRIGADE FEAT RECALLED.

BIG BATTLE IN GALICIA.

FOUR AUSTRIAN ARMY CORPS ROUTED.

200,000 MEN PUT TO FLIGHT.

LORD HARDINGE'S SON WOUNDED.

A splendid feat of arms was performed by the ninth Lancers on the Belgian frontier, when they charged a German battery of eleven guns hidden behind haystacks, cut down the gunners, disabled the guns, which had been causing havoc among the British troops, and rode back amid a murderous fire from the other batteries.

The Russians have scored a notable success in Galicia. They seized heavily-fortified positions ten miles from the town, and then advanced on the main forts. A big battle ensued, a force of 200,000 Austrians opposing the advancing Russians. The Austrians sustained enormous losses, and were finally put to flight. A later message says that the Russians apparently routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemburg. The Austrian Army comprises a total of 16 Army Corps, of which two had been previously badly mauled by the Servians, so that the army has now dwindled to ten full Army Corps, and six very greatly reduced. In East Prussia, the Russians were checked, German reinforcements with siege guns suddenly appearing, and outnumbering the Russians, stopped their march. General Samsonoff, one of the Russians leaders, was killed in the engagement.

There is little news of what is happening in the western theatre. The French defeated the German Crown Prince's Army in the Meuse Valley, and a German Cavalry Corps was driven back by the British in the forest of Compiegne, the British capturing ten guns.

The first list of British casualties has been published. Amongst the wounded is Lieut. Hardinge, son of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The headquarters of the French Government have been removed from Paris to Bordeaux.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent records the feat of the Ninth Lancers on the Belgian frontier, which recalls the famous charge of Balaclava.

The regiment rode straight at a battery of eleven guns hidden behind haystacks, which had been causing havoc among the British, cut down the gunners, disabled the guns, and then rode back amid murderous fire from the other batteries.

BRITISH CAVALRY EXPLOIT

GERMANS AVOIDING CLOSE RANGE FIGHTING.

ODDS AGAINST THEM INCREASING MOMENTARILY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The British exploit at Compiegne, which is described as brilliant, was a cavalry affair.

The Germans have recently been carefully avoiding coming into hand-to-hand conflicts with the British cavalry, and have limited their attacks to long range rifle and artillery fire.

Military authorities in Paris feel no apprehension since, so long as the German centre is held in check, the right cannot continue the advance without risking separation from the main army.

The Germans are fighting with their eyes on the hour-glass, with the odds against them increasing every moment.

GERMAN CAVALRY CORPS DEFEATED

TEN GUNS CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 7-10 p.m.

An Official communique issued in Paris yesterday says that a German cavalry corps marched on the forest of Compiegne, and were engaged by the British, who captured ten guns.

Another German cavalry corps advanced on the line between Soissons and Anizy-le-chateau.

The enemy has shown no activity in the Meuse district.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-20 p.m.

It is officially confirmed in Paris that the British captured ten German guns.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Press Bureau, confirming the capture by the British of ten guns, says the British pushed back the enemy. Fighting is in progress along almost the whole line.

The Forest of Compiegne, 30,000 acres in extent, was a favourite hunting ground of the Kings of France. The town of Compiegne is 52 miles N. N. E. of Paris by rail. Soissons is a fortified town 65 miles N. E., of Paris.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 2. 5-10 p.m.

Monday's official communiques are coming through from Paris. Hitherto the only fresh news has been that the French army has defeated the Crown Prince's army in the regions of Spincourt and Longuyon.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

GERMANS STRAINING FOR REPETITION OF SEDAN.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-20 p.m.

No news has been received of the result of the battle in France. The Germans are straining every nerve to effect a repetition of Sedan, of which to-day is the anniversary.

AERIAL RAID ON ANTWERP.

TEN HOUSES DESTROYED BY BOMBS

BOMBS FILLED WITH SPECIAL BULLETS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Bombs thrown from a Zeppelin destroyed ten houses at Antwerp yesterday. It appears that a shell hit the Zeppelin, which dropped nine bombs simultaneously to facilitate its escape.

The raid lasted ten minutes. The bombs, which were filled with special bullets calculated to inflict terrible wounds, were of the type used by the notorious Bonnot robber gang in France.

"FOR GOD, KING AND COUNTRY."

STIRRING ADDRESS TO TROOPS BEFORE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a stirring address to his troops before the battle, said: "We are called to fight beside our gallant allies of France and Belgium to uphold national honour and freedom. Have confidence in yourselves, and in the knowledge of your powers, trusting in the righteousness of our cause. We will do or die for God, our King and our country."

SEAT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

TRANSFERRED FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 4-25 a.m.

The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, known to many English holiday-makers, is the third port of France. It is situated on the Garonne, about sixty miles from the sea, and 359 miles from Paris by rail.

THE NEW FRENCH CAPITAL.

REASONS FOR TRANSFER.

PARIS BECOMING THE PIVOT OF OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A proclamation has been issued in Paris in which the French Government explains that the decision to transfer the Government to Bordeaux is based on purely military reasons, because Paris is becoming the pivot of operations.

Though the city will not necessarily be the immediate object of attack, and such attack, adds the proclamation, seems unlikely, the armies will be manoeuvring round it. The Government therefore deemed the transfer prudent in order to be free to exercise authority throughout the country.

GERMAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

REMOVED FROM COBLENZ TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

An Amsterdam telegram says that the German military headquarters at Coblenz have been removed to an unknown destination.

THE DEATH ROLL.

OFFICERS KILLED IN RECENT FIGHTING

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The officers killed in the recent fighting include Colonel Bond and Major Yate, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Major Brooke, Ninth Lancers; Major Holland, Royal Field Artillery; Major Pack-Beresford, West Kent Regiment; Major Strafford, West Ridings; and Major Swetenham, Second Dragoons.

LORD HARDINGE'S SON WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Lieutenant Hardinge, son of the Viceroy, has been wounded.

KING AND QUEEN'S CONCERN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from H. M. the King expressing his and H. M. the queen's concern at his son being wounded, and trusting, however that he will hear soon that he is making satisfactory recovery. No further details are known.

Second Lieutenant the Hon. E. C. Hardinge is serving in the Fifteenth Hussars.

PATRIOTIC IRISHMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A patriotic meeting at Cork was attended by prominent persons of all parties. Even the extremists passed a resolution assuring the Government that Ireland would assist the Government to the utmost.

The speakers urged every man to enlist.

THE TOGOLAND OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-20 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt has telegraphed the Government's congratulations in respect of Togoland operations, and their high appreciation of the excellent conduct, skill and dash of the Allied forces.

SAFTY OF BOMBAY-ADEN TRADE ROUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA Sept. 3.

A Government Press Communique last night issued announces for general information that the Bombay-Aden trade route is safe.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

SEVEN DAYS BATTLE.

200,000 AUSTRIANS IN FULL FLIGHT.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

After a seven days battle east of Lemberg, the Russians seized heavily-fortified positions ten miles from the town, and advanced on the main forts.

A heavy battle ensued yesterday, the Russians routing the enemy's third, eleventh and fourteenth corps and other troops, making a total of two hundred thousand.

The Russian cavalry pursued the enemy, making the victory complete.

The Russians took many prisoners.

THREE AUSTRIAN CORPS DEFEATED

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-20 p.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that a battle ten miles from Lemberg concluded yesterday.

The Russians defeated three Austrian corps, on whom they inflicted enormous losses. The Russians captured 150 guns.

ONE HUNDRED OFFICERS AND 4,000 MEN CAPTURED.

AUSTRIAN COMMANDER KILLED

LONDON, Sept. 2. 5-10 p.m.

A further communique announces that the division at Zloczów, east of Lemberg, capturing one hundred officers, 4,000 men, twenty guns and the standard of the 65th Austrian regiment. The Austrian Commander was killed.

This message evidently refers to the engagement reported Gnilalipa, in which the Russians reported that they had buried 4,700 Austrians, and captured the flag, 32 guns, and many prisoners, including a general. If it was the same engagement, it was a disastrous one for the Austrians their losses in officers and men being about 9,000.

Zloczow is 36 miles east of Lemberg

AUSTRIA'S DWINDLING ARMY.

FOUR ARMY CORPS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Russians apparently routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg. The Austrian Army totals sixteen corps. The Servians have already badly mauled two of these.

GERMANS SUDDENLY REINFORCED IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-20 p.m.

The Russian staff announces that the Germans in East Prussia were suddenly reinforced, and inflicted a reverse on the Russians.

The engagement was purely local, the Russians being outnumbered, and the defeat being due to arrival of the German siege guns.

Russian reinforcements have arrived.

CAUSE OF THE REVERSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Russian military authorities attribute the Russian reverse in East Prussia to the superiority of the latest Krupp siege guns from Thorn and Graudenz over the horse artillery, and the arrival of overwhelming German reinforcements. The affair occurred on the Soldau-Osterode line.

JAPAN.

JAPANESE AT WORK.

ISLANDS SEIZED AND 1,000 MINES REMOVED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Japanese have occupied seven islands of Kiaochau and have already removed a thousand mines.

SIR E MACLAGAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Sir E. Maclagan on return from leave will be placed on special duty.

INDIA.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THE WAR.

ADVICE BY PRINCIPAL OF BARODA COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Sept. 3

Under the auspices of the Baroda College Social Service League, which did much useful work during the last famine, a meeting of the professors and students of the Baroda College and other colleges in the city was held yesterday evening. The Principal, Mr. Clarke, presided. Resolutions were passed (1) expressing unswerving loyalty to the British Government and sincere good wishes for Britain's success in the war, which she has been waging in the cause of truth and justice; (2) calling upon the volunteers to over-run the whole city to collect contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and (3) inviting the co-operation of every one in the prevention of the spread of false rumours and alarms which are in circulation. In moving the first resolution Mr. Clarke said: "When last we met in connection with the efforts of the League we had to work for the relief of widespread distress resulting from the famine. Now again we are face to face with a crisis of far wider dimensions. To meet this, volunteers are being called for from this College, the Female Training College, the Kalabhavan and the two male training colleges. The response has been so far very good.

"I am not one of those who decry war as the worst of evils. There are things far worse for man and nations of men. War is declaimed against, and universal peace with all its beauties is acclaimed, not because war is contrary to the laws of God, to the laws of religion, but because it is opposed to social well-being, and economically, is profitless alike to victor and vanquished. To the great historians of Greece and to most of the world's great thinkers war is the school of valour, heroism, self-sacrifice, in short, of excellence of all kinds. A great cause, a good cause justifies war, which ceases then to be an evil, for it produces virtue in all the many senses of that magnificent word. We rejoice to know that in such a war Indian troops are to take their place side by side with their British comrades.

"In a crisis like the one through which the Empire is passing the students of India should come forward with a public expression of their feeling."

THAKORE SAHEB OF DHROL.

INSTALLED ON THE GADI BY AGENT TO GOVERNOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHROL, Sept. 3.

The Darbar for installing the Thakore Saheb Shree Dolatsinhji on the *gadi* of Dhrol was held here yesterday at 1 p.m. The Agent to H. E. Governor in Kathiawar arriving at the shamiana was received by the Thakore Saheb with all the honours usual on such occasions. In the shamiana on the dais were seated the Agent to the Governor and Major Harold, and other European officials. His Highness the Jam Saheb, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, and his heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji were also seated on the dais. His Highness the Thakore Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol was seated on a chair to the right.

The Agent to the Governor addressed the Thakor Saheb counselling him to manage his State with prudence, foresight and economy and to cultivate friendly relations always with his Bhayats and see that impartial justice is done to his subjects and thus to increase State revenues as has been done in Rajkot and Vankaner.

The Thakore Saheb made a suitable reply in which he said that the noble example of his father will be kept before him. The improvement of the condition of the State would receive his first attention and loyalty and devotion to the British Raj will be his watchword.

The Agent to the Governor then installed the Thakore Saheb on the *gadi*, when a salute of guns was fired. "Poshaks" and "Nujrana" were presented from the various States and Bhayats etc., and congratulations were offered to the Thakore Saheb and the ceremony thus ended most happily.

Last night a banquet was held in honour of the Chiefs and the European officers. The presentation of "poshaks" took place to-day.

VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE, 1914.

A MISCONCEPTION REMOVED.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday by the Government of Bombay:—

As some misconception appears to exist as to the effect of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1914, it is desirable to explain that the Ordinance does not affect those provisions of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, which restrict the area within which a volunteer may be called on to serve. The only change in the law is that non-commissioned officers and men on actual military service are made subject to military law as soldiers and the amendment reproduces similar provisions of the English law relating to volunteers to be found in section 176 of the Army Act. The new provisions relating to resignation also, it may be noted, do not curtail the right of a volunteer to resign under the existing law, but furnish additional and concurrent facilities for resignation to volunteers who are not willing to serve under the new conditions. If no such additional facilities had been provided, the provisions of section 13 of the Act would have prohibited any volunteer on actual duty or actual military service from resigning even though he were unwilling to accept these conditions and would have made seven days' previous notice in writing obligatory in the case of any other volunteer desiring to quit a corps.

NO DIRECT MADRAS MIALS TO RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

No direct mail steamer is now leaving from Madras for Rangoon. All mails therefore are being forwarded here via Calcutta.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence Department is at present enquiring into two important questions (1) to what extent Indian products hitherto exported to Germany and Austria-Hungary are likely to be taken to other countries, (2) The possibility of establishing in this country industries for manufacture of articles hitherto exported from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

MEETING AT PALITANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting was held in Darbar Chok in Palitana on 31st August 1914 under the presidentship of Major Strong Administrator, Palitana State. It was attended by Prince Lakhdhirsinhji of Morvi, Bhayats, Officers, State servants and almost all leading gentlemen of different castes residing in Palitana. It may be stated that Rs. 5,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the War Relief Fund by the Minor Thakor Saheb.

At the conclusion of the meeting Major Strong opened the subscription with a sum of Rs. 300; then followed Kumar Shri Lakhdhir-Sinhji with Rs. 200; others also were not behind in subscribing their share as almost all of them came forward with the same spirit to subcribe to the Fund. Two thousand rupees were promised and more is expected.

Mrs. Strong also took a lead in raising this Fund among the women of Palitana by subscribing Rs. 100. In conclusion wishing victory to the British Government and the long life and prosperity of their Imperial Majesties and with three cheers to their Majesties and the band playing the National Anthem the meeting was dispersed.

MEETING AT VINCHUR.

A crowded meeting of the residents of Vinchur was held on the 28th of August under the presidentship of Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar. Resolutions expressing unswerving loyalty to the British Government and declaring rediness to render all possible help were passed. A committee was appointed to collect money for the Indian Imperial Relief Fund. The meeting ended with prayers for the long life of His Majesty and the complete victory of the British Arms.

MEETING AT LUNAWADA.

A large and representative meeting of the residents of Lunawada met last evening at 6 p.m., under the presidentship of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E. The spacious premises of the Bai Saheb's Dharmshala was fully packed and the meeting was represented by persons of all castes and creeds. Several speeches were made expressing the unflinching loyalty of the subjects of Lunawada.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the people went to their demonstrational temples for prayers. His Highness the Maharana Saheb with all his Kumars repaired to Shri Ambaji's Temple where Hindus had congregated in large numbers. The Mahomedans including Ghanchis and Borahs also held large prayer meetings in their respective masjids.

MEETING AT NAVSARI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A crowded public meeting representative of all castes and creeds of Navsari was held in Laxman Hall which was filled to its utmost capacity under the presidentship of Mr. Dorab Pavri Suba. In an eloquent speech Mr. Pavri related the causes of the present war, and the glorious and just part played by the British Empire. He further appealed to the public in general and the cultured in particular to render yeoman service in eradicating false and ridiculous reports spread among illiterate people.

The President then read a pathetic letter from the Dadoo family in which they offered Rs. 500 to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, which gift was received with an ovation. Besides this good sum collected on the spot formal resolutions were passed including wishing success to the British arms and forming a loyal committee to collect funds. With a vote of thanks to the chair and loud cheers for the King-Emperor the meeting dissolved.

WORKING OF IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND

SPLENDID SCHEME DRAWN UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A detailed scheme for collection and distribution of the Imperial Relief Fund, drawn up by the executive committee of which the Viceroy is the President and Sir William Meyer Vice-President, is now published. Provincial and local committees are to be appointed to collect funds and investigate cases of distress, the funds collected are to be used primarily for the families of those who are gone to the front and to help the widows and orphans of those who die on service, no distinction to be drawn between officer and private, European or Indian, combatant and non-combatant. The fund is also to give some help to the poor class of civil population who through war, and no lack of effort on their own part, are in actual want of necessaries of life. Provincial and local committees are for the present to retain not more than twenty per cent for local relief and the balance to be remitted to the Central Fund for families of those who actually left India to share in war. Gifts in kind will ordinarily be handled by the provincial committees.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already ackgd.	9,45,976	7	1
Rahimtoola, Kaderbhoy, Esq.	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Payne and Co.	1,000	0	0
The Maharana of Dante (2nd instalment)	1,000	0	0
The Rani Saheba of Dante..	500	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman	500	0	0
Dadabhai N. Davar, Esq.	500	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sladen	500	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son.	320	0	0
A. F. Kindersley, Esq.	300	0	0
T. J. Ward, Esq.	250	0	0
Lt.-Col. J. Jackson, I.M.S.	250	0	0
R. W. T. Lyons, Esq.	250	0	0
M. G. L. Costa, Esq.	250	0	0
Harry P. Gibbs, Esq.	200	0	0
Messrs. D. Merwan and Coy.	200	0	0
Thomas Bradbury, Esq.	200	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Phipson and Coy.	200	0	0
A. L. O. McCormick, Esq.	200	0	0
Mr. Pallonji N. Davar, Rs. 50			
The Staff of the Educational Department Bombay Secretariat Rs.132	182	0	0
The Staff of the South British Insurance Coy.	160	0	0
Leslie Blunt, Esq.	150	0	0
R. G. Webb, Esq.	150	0	0
T. L. Coverrton, Esq.	150	0	0
The Staff of the General Accidents, Fire and Life Assurance Coy.	150	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Coy.	120	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.	120	0	0
The Staff of the Northern Preventive Force, Salt, (1st instalment.)	105	11	9
Keshavlal G. Contractor, Esq.	101	0	0
Lt.-Col S. C. Evans, I.M.S.	100	0	0
F. H. Creig, Esq.	100	0	0
George Cooke, Esq.	100	0	0
F. M. Kanga, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. N. Powell and Coy.	100	0	0
The Staff of the New Moffusil Coy.	100	0	0
Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria	100	0	0
A Parsi Zoroastrian Lady	100	0	0
J. D. DeAlmeida, Esq.	100	0	0
Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D.	100	0	0
T. W. Worgan, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Shapurji Sorabji & Co.	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S.	100	0	0
Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.	100	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Bell Russ and Coy.	100	0	0
Dr K. E. Dadachanji	100	0	0
Rs.	9,57,085	2	10

W. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
Hony.-Secretaries.

The Hony. Secretaries would be glad if subscribers to the Fund would make their Cheques and donations payable to the order of the Hony. Treasurer, Sir James Begbie (Bank of Bombay).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following is an additional list of contributions to the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged.	49,443
Mrs H. P. Gibbs	100
"Peace"	50
Church of England, Dhulia, Offertory	17
Mr. M. H. Allarakhia	101
Mr. D. E. Wacha's daughter	60
Mr. W. P. Peohey	100
Mrs. J. D. D'Almeida	50
Mrs. N. F. Surveyor	100
Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan	50
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo	75
Mrs. T. J. Ward	100
Belgaum ladies, contributed by ladies of all sections of the community	1,500
Dr. J. A. Turner,	12
Mr. D. Bourke, Godhra	36
Rs.	51,794

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Members, a large case of biscuits, sweets, and chocolates, 2,000 cigars, 5,000 cigarettes, 24 lbs. tobacco, 83 pipes, 40 packs cards, 2 dozen novels, bridge set, 1 dozen pillow cases, 2 pairs woollen socks, and a woollen muffler.

Mrs. Ethel Lang, a warm dressing gown.

Mr. Motilal Dayabhai, 480 yard sheeting

A Well-Wisher, 40 yards striped calico.

Messrs Madon Sons & Co., 3 rubber hot water bottles, 3 rubber ice bags, 6 dozen cakes soap.

Mr. Walker, 1 pair slippers, 4 vests.

Mrs. D. Gimi, 4 doz. woollen socks, 1 blanket and magazines

Mrs. L. W. Michael, one maund tobacco for Indian troops.

Mr. Jivanji J. Modi, 100 Persian, Guzecati and English books.

Mrs. Colby, 2 doz. handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Goolbai Naserwanji S. Guzder, 25 lbs. China tea.

Messrs. Combridge and Co., 200 novels.

Mrs. B. D. Shanks, 52 yards flannel.

A sympathsier through Mr. Nowroji, 7 doz. handkerchiefs.

Mrs. C. W. Turner, 16 yards flannel.

Messrs. Vafiadis and Co., 3 cases superior port, 2 bath sponges.

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., 40 doz. pairs socks.

A Friend, 6 shirts.

Mrs. Rose F. D'Monte, 4 doz. face towels.

Sayed Gulam M. Refaie Peerzada, 43 yards all wool grey flannel.

Mrs. Dixon, 8 suits Pyjamas, 21 face towels.

Mr. Brennan, Mr. Fido, and Mr. Hale, 6 doz. handkerchiefs and boot laces.

Mrs. Hartley, 20 yards drill.

A Friend, 12 flannel vests, 1 pyjama suit.

Mrs. Robert Taylor, hot water bottle.

Miss Serbanoo Mistry, 3 doz. handkerchiefs, 16 doz. safety pins, 1 doz. reels cotton.

Mrs. Dinbai N. Mody, 96 yards flannel, 72 yards check cloth.

A Zarthosti Lady, 32 yards flannel.

Mrs. Thompson, magazines and cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Legre, magazines and cards

Mrs. Avery, books and magazines.

Mrs. Anthony, books and magazines.

Mrs. Furbisher, books and magazines.

Mrs. Robinson, books and magazines.

Mrs. M. Scott, books and magazines.

Mrs. M. Alexandra, books and magazines

Mrs. C. H. Hudson (Godhra), books and magazines.

A Friend, books and magazines.

Capt. Meeke, books and magazines.

Mr. C. H. Byrne, books and magazines.

CORRECTIONS.

In previous list Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s contribution should have read 300 lbs. Indian tea.

For Mrs. Dunn, read Mrs. Martin Dunn.

J. A. D. McBAIN.
Honorary General Secretary.

LADIES' MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

At the invitation of Mrs. Kennedy wife of the District Judge, a ladies' meeting was held on Monday evening at 5-30 at the Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad, the residence of the Commissioner of the Northern Division, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies to organize a centre at Ahmedabad of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund started by her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. B. C. Kennedy and Mr. M. I. Kadri were also present.

Mrs. Kennedy opened the proceedings by thanking the ladies for their presence; she explained to them her object in calling them together which was to have an opportunity of discussing what should be done in connection with the providing of comforts and conveniences for the Expeditionary Force and for those left behind.

She then read a letter from her Excellency Lady Willingdon making suggestions for the opening of a Branch at Ahmedabad and suggesting the lines on which this could be done.

Mrs. Kennedy announced that her Excellency Lady Willingdon had offered to come to Ahmedabad to hold a meeting if that was considered advisable. Ahmedabad was deaply grateful to Lady Willingdon for her gracious offer, but it was felt that it would be unfair to her Excellency to ask her to undertake such a serious addition to her labours.

Mrs. Kennedy's speech and Lady Willingdon's letter were translated into Gujarati by Mrs. Ramanbhai.

After Mr. Barrow had in the course of a neat speech outlined the scheme of working it was suggested that they should set to work at once without any delay and select office bearers for the central committee that was to meet once a week.

The following were then appointed office bearers.

Mrs. Kennedy *President*; Mrs. Ramanbhai, *Honourary Secretary*; Lady Chinubhai, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mrs. Shorrock Jr., Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Gillespie, Dr. Miss Motibai Kapadia, Mrs. Sorabji J. Lalkaka, Mrs. Munsiff, Mrs. Suraiya; and *Members of the Central Committee*.

The following donations have been given. Hon. Mr. Barrow Rs. 100, Mrs. Nanavti Rs. 15.

MADRAS WOMEN'S BRANCH OF RELIEF FUND.

LADIES' MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

In response to Lady Pentland's invitation, a large gathering of ladies of all communities met at Government House on Wednesday evening when the scope and object of the women's branch of the Relief Fund started by Lady Pentland, were explained to the ladies present. Several ladies spoke at the meeting.

MADRAS LADIES' COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

At a meeting of the ladies of the Anglo-Indian Association, a committee was formed with Mrs. Richmond as President, for the purpose of collecting money and materials in connection with the Ambulance Association depot, started by Lady Pentland.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	4,38,156	13	9
J. B. Petit, Esq. Hon. Secretary, The Transvaal Indian Fund, being the balance in his possession of the two Transvaal Indian Funds, started & conducted by him some years ago	1,350	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit	1,000	0	0
"Praja Bandhu", collections, through its Proprietor Ahmedabad	402	14	9
Through the Editor, "Gujarat Mitra", Surat	25	3	0
Through the Editor, "Arya Prakash," Girgaum	15	4	0
Sums under rupees ten	11	4	0
Total Rs.	4,40,961	7	6

THAKORE OF GAMPH'S APPEAL.

The Thakore Saheb of Gamph who is a first class Sardar of Gujarat and the head of the Chudassma family has offered his services along with his *bhayats* numbering about 2,000 to the British Government in time of war. He has also issued an appeal to the Sardars, Talukdars and Zamindars of Ahmedabad Kaira and Khandesh Districts urging them to offer their personal services to the Government.

BURMA PROVINCIAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

A public meeting of representatives of all classes of the community was held last evening at the Jubilee Hall under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor at which resolutions were passed for collecting subscriptions in Burma towards the War Relief Fund and organising a central committee for that purpose and the funds collected to be credited hereafter to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund unless specially allocated by the subscribers to the Prince of Wales Fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor was appointed President and the Judges of the Chief Court, Members of the Legislative Council and the Presidents of the Rangoon Municipality and of the Trades Association were appointed as committee members. Messrs. Guinness and McIntosh, agents of the Hongkong, Shanghai Bank and the Bank of Bengal, were appointed Honorary Treasurers of the Burma Provincial War Relief Fund.

FALL IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS.

The price of rice has fallen to a great extent during the week.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

Damage has been done to an area covering 116,000 acres in Pegu, Amherst and Thaton districts. Two-thirds of the area are likely to be replanted if the floods abate at once.

DHULIA LADIES' MEETING.

COLLECTION FOR LADY WILLINGDON'S FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept. 8.

Yesterday evening a crowded meeting of the women of Dhulia was held at the Collector's bungalow under Mrs. Kadri's presidency and the following resolution was passed:—The women of Dhulia of all castes and creeds in a public meeting assembled sympathise with the objects of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund inaugurated by his Excellency Lady Willingdon and beg to assure her Excellency of their hearty support.

Much enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and Rs. 600 were subscribed on the spot.

FOUR-ANNA WAR FUND.

IN AID OF THE TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

At a meeting at Government House Madras in connection with Lady Pentland's depot "The Ladies Depot 4 annas War Fund" was started. The Governor and Lady Pentland, Hon'ble Margaret Sinclair and Hon'ble John Sinclair (children of their Excellencies) Lady Wallis, Mrs. Madeley, Mrs. Henderson and other ladies being its first contributors. The idea is to enable every one (Indian and European) to have an interest in what is being done to help the troops at the front.

SHIPMENTS OF BENGAL COAL.

DIVERTED TO RAIL-ROUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

In view of the scarcity of shipping the Railway Board have decided to divert to rail-route all coal intended for shipment from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Karachi applications to be made to the Railway Board's mining engineer, Calcutta.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be mobilised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.

Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 3,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Wales' fund for relief of distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Dansig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia.

August 9th.—A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admirality till the conclusion of War.

The French repulse German attack in Epinecourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

August 11.—Uhlans attack Tongress in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belgium joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Ulhan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbnoht in German South-West Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

Belgians reoccupy Landen.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro.

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.

Montenegrins bombard Cataro.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.

Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydkuchnen.

Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen. The Liege forts are intact.

73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.

Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.

Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.

Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.

German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gantsch sunk in the Adriatic.

British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.

Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.

Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.

French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.

The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.

The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.

A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.

Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.

Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.

State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz.

Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.

Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.

French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.

Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.

The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.

German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.

Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

The Tsar arrives at Moscow.

Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.

German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.

Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz, annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.

The French occupy Colmar.

King George's inspiring message to his troops published.

Russians occupy five points in German territory.

Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.

Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.

Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gorodok-Ruzmin line.

Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front

Germans bombard Diest.

French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. They also occupy Guebwiller.

Germans occupy Brussels.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.

French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.

Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men.

million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.

Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet

Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern

German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.

Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Losnitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.

After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

Liege and Namur still holding out.

Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen killed.

Two British liners sunk by Germans.

Mediterranean free from hostile ships.

Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days' fighting along the front.

German Zeppellin No. 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Aache catches fire and is destroyed.

Servian spoils at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 Caissons, 14 field Kitchens, etc.

Japanese are bombarding Tsintau.

Namur falls. Desperate battle in progress all along frontier from Namur to Mons. British forces engaged in action all Sunday with Germans, the former's casualties being about 2,000. Charleroi taken and retaken, the Germans being repulsed everywhere by the French in a most desperate battle.

A Zeppelin threw bombs over Antwerp, two houses being destroyed and several persons killed The airship was brought down by guns and captured.

Aug. 25.—French and English troops fall back, while Germans are forced to occupy new positions. Germans bombard Malines, but are driven back by Belgians.

French troops make four counter-attacks from Nancy, working havoc among Germans.

German attack on Southern French frontier repulsed and Germans forced to retire all along the line.

Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords, congratulating British troops on splendid work done.

Russians occupy Gumbinnen.

Germans raid Namaqualand.

Aug. 26.—Austrian Ambassador in Tokio recalled.

Togoland surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

August, 27.—Russian occupy Tarnopol and cross the Dniester in Galicia.

French Cabinet resigns and a new National Defence Cabinet formed.

Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.

German cruiser Magdeburg blown up by Russian ships.

British forces engaged with five German Army corps and successfully protect French flank.

The French assume the offensive in the Vosges.

Ostend and its environs are occupied by British marines.

Mr. Asquith moves in Parliament a resolution of sympathy with and admiration for Belgians.

H. M. S. Highflyer sinks armed German merchantman Kaiser Wilhelm.

August, 28.—Russians occupy Tilsit.

Germans attack Eastern Belgium Conge.

Earl Kitchener announces that three divisions of Indian troops will be sent to France to fight side by side with British.

British fleet near Heligoland sinks 3 German cruisers and 2 destroyers. Two British vessels only slightly damaged.

Germans burn down Louvain.

August 29-30.—Fierce battle proceeding all along the Franco-Belgian frontier between the Germans and the Allied armies.

Koenigsberg completely invested by Russians.

August 31.—German troops entrapped and massacred at Charleville.

Russians steadily advancing on Lemberg in Galicia. The line of main Russian advance will be not via East Prussia but southward of Posen.

September 1.—Allies obliged to give ground before overwhelming hordes of Germans, who cross the Meuse.

Paris defences completed.

September 2.—A German battery captured by French cavalry.

Russians defeat four Austrian Army Corps near Guilalipa, capturing 100 officers, 4,000 men and 150 guns. Austrian commander and Russian General Samsonoff both killed.

Germans, reinforced in East Prussia, inflict reverse on Russians.

The British defeat a German Cavalry Corps and capture 10 guns in Compiegne.

Lt. Hardinge wounded.

The French defeat German Cavalry Corps in Spincourt and Longuyon.

Japanese occupy 7 islands off Kiaochao.

Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

LIEUT. HARDINGE.

Reported wounded in the fighting in France.

WAR CONTRIBUTION IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

Lady Adamson is starting in Rangoon a sewing branch in aid of the Red Cross Society to provide comforts for the wounded soldiers on the field of battle.

The Rangoon Municipality intend contributing a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the War Relief Fund.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 5 per cent. and cash stands at 14 crores seventy-four lakhs, only thirteen thousand rupees less than last week.

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ORDERED MOBILISATION

STIRRING SCENES IN FRANCE

FRENCH SENSE OF DISCIPLINE.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the well-known "Daily Mail" correspondent, writing under date August 2, said:—

The astonishing thing about the French frontier towns generally is that they are so quiet.

I have been up and down the frontier for some days now. Everywhere I have seen the same aspect of the French character, its seriousness, its sense of discipline, its aptitude for solid, hard work.

There has been no fuss, no hurry over the preparations for the war which loomed threatening and black on the eastern horizon as soon as Austria's attack on Servia, encouraged by Germany, was begun.

Instantly started a steady drive of troops to the frontier from all available centres. The Government did its part quietly without ostentation. The people responded by doing theirs without excitement.

The only time I have seen anything like bustle even was on Friday night here. At a very late hour postmen went round delivering summonses to reservists to rejoin their regiments. Immediately the streets were filled with men making their way towards the different rendezvous. At the Post Office I saw a crowd of them in high spirits. But there were women with them; they were not chaffing or singing; they were wiping tears from their cheeks, trying not to let the big drops form in their eyes.

All night military motor-cars hooted their way swiftly through the streets. In the cafes there were lights and groups of reservists still drinking and talking. A grey-haired man, carrying a sword wrapped up in newspaper, was cheered as he passed by. There were much joking about a major in the Reserve of officers who made a needy knife-grinder put an edge to his old sabre in full view of an admiring crowd. There was much recollecting of old days "in the regiment." Some hasted to put on their uniforms at once and were laughingly complimented on their warlike appearance.

In many places yesterday and to-day I have seen men recalled to the colours, and have everywhere been struck by the difference between them and the men who are serving their first term in the Army. The latter are bronzed and have an air of vigorous health. Many of the former are pale from working in offices or factories; very few of them have the trim, alert bearing of the French soldier of to-day. He is exercised on an admirable plan, encouraged to shine as a gymnast; he is vastly more sober and more self-respecting (which always goes with athletic training), than the "pioupiou" of popular romance no further than ten years back.

"WOMEN MUST WEEP."

Soon the reservists will be hardened and bronzed too. They are taking their places in the second line of frontier defence immediately. But as I saw them arriving with their pathetic little parcels; as I saw them leaving their villages, some on bicycles, some on foot, some in such farm carts as had horses left to draw them, I could not help feeling the pity of it. They went with a good heart—in high spirits even, many of them—and they went for a good purpose—to defend their country against a wanton attack. But there was no blinking the fact that they were being taken from their homes and occupations to be shot at, to offer themselves as marks for the men behind terrible guns.

And everywhere women with red eyes. Outside every barrack-yard wives and sweethearts catching at their husbands' or their lovers' hands through the railings. It was such a fine day, too—the sky so limpid, the sun so generous. The cornfields smiled, the woods murmured pleasant sounds. Yet, in a quarrel none of their own seeking, millions of men, it seemed, were going to do their best to kill one another, to trample the cornfields, to leave in the woods shapeless bundles with staring sightless eyes, that once were men.

Here is an example of what mobilisation means. Last night the Grand Hotel here was in full activity. There were a number of guests. The dining-room was full of cheerful chatter. Came the order to mobilise, and there were no staff left—no cook, no waiters, no "boots." All the guests but myself and other man have fled. Our footsteps echo through the silent corridors. In the dark hall sit the manager and his wife, gloomy and furious. It is no use being furious. Mobilisation is moilisation. War is war.

The manager and his wife are sufferers in common with many—in common with almost all. Shops will be closed, factories must shut down, no business can be carried on. All the men of able body will be swept into the Army. Men of forty to forty-five and upwards will guard the lines of communication. The rest will go forward into the firing line. Scarce a family in any position but sends one to represent it. Most familes send many of their members, and the women, for all their tears, in this part of the country at any rate, would not hold them back.

Here they can never forget that their fair province of Lorraine was torn asunder by the Germans and one-half kept to be Germanised. "It had to come," they say here. When the deed of general mobilisation was posted up on Saturday afternoon following the part mobilisation of the frontier department on Friday night, there was little excitement. They have thought of this moment so often. They have discounted the alarm, the surprise which the rest of France feels. They are sitting in the cafes now or standing about in the soft summer darkness near the military headquarters talking quietly. "It had to come," and now it has come they are resigned, even relieved.

This quietness is strange. They believe fighting has begun already. There is a rumour, generally accepted, that ten thousand have been killed. Headquarters know nothing of any skirmish even, but the populace is convinced. Yet the populace is more than usually calm. After Friday night's stirring hours this character of temper is astonishing. I can only explain it in one way. After the tension of the days past, after the reports hourly changing, inclining now to war, now to peace; after the suspense and strain they are relieved because they consider war certain.

ALL READY.

They are satisfied, too, that on this side all is ready, and I believe they are right. The first line of defence a few miles from the frontier is in place, strong in artillery all soldiers of the present army, nearly 300,000 in sum. The second line some miles further back will be completed by to-night. All the Reservists in Epinal (where I was yesterday) had orders to leave last night. The territorials, the elder men who have passed out of the Reserve, were to march this morning. In other frontier garrisons the orders were the same. All the hill-forts in this second line are well equipped. Within three days the railways will be carrying train loads of soldiers from every part of France. Carefully the General Staff laid its plans. So far they have been carried out with smooth celerity. Over a million men will be available to repulse a German attack within a week.

Already to-day, as if by magic a large part of the population has turned out in uniform. Roads are barred, and all who wish to pass along them, on foot or in conveyances, must explain who they are. I have been stopped constantly, and always politely. The roads are patrolled by middle-aged men, fathers of families, men of "fair round bellies, with good capon lined," many of them, bearded and bewhiskered, but active and easy enough. They have left their country and their counting-houses, their study tables or professors' chairs, or perhaps they have just laid down their scythes and mattocks, to put on uniform again, submit themselves to orders, help in their country's defence.

"MOBILISED" BICYCLES.

On the roads I have a great many wagons laden with uniforms, red trousers and blue coats. These are always kept ready. To serve them out is a matter of few hours only. The reservists arrived in all sorts of clothes. Some are smart young men of fashion. Some are clerks and shopmen; some workmen in blue blouses. They disappear into the barrack and they come out again into the square all looking very much alike. "The clothes make the man." They fully justify Carlyle's philosophy of clothes.

Driving about the country is full of interest. There are soldiers everywhere guarding everything that can possibly be guarded. Here is a farmhouse being rapidly turned into a military hospital. Here a horse fair is being held at seven o'clock in the morning. All those who own horses have to bring them up for inspection. All that the Army can use are at once bought up.

The Army takes whatever it wants now. Owners have to part with their property whether they like it or not. They will be paid, of course, but the price is fixed for them. I saw a bicycle shop cleared the other night, and the proprieor rejoiced. It is the end of the season. He has got rid of his surplus stock! But owners of other kinds of property are not so easily satisfied. They cannot protest, however. Mobilisation is mobilisation. War is war.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN MADRAS.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

This morning his Excellency the Governor received a deputation of representatives from German missions in the Presidency who submitted to him their grievances and made certain suggestions to facilitate the carrying on of their work here during the present situation. These his Excellency promised should receive careful consideration of the Madras Government.

A VISIT TO THE MARKETS.

The Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary, the President of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police and the Assistant Commissioner of Police visited the Madras markets this morning and enquired into the prices of food stuffs prevailing in the city.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, to be held at Simla on September 19th the business to be conducted will be the addition of a section to the Punjab Courts Act of 1914, providing for the limitation for second appeals to the Chief Court and an election of members of the Finance Committee of the Council.

THE MISSING KENZLER.

CREW AND PASSENGERS RESCUED AT THE MALDIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 2.

The passengers and crew of the missing vessel Kenzler have arrived here on a schooner belonging to the Sultan of the Maldive Islands. The vessel met heavy monsoon at the end of July which caused a collapse of her furnaces and boilers. It drifted under sail till August 14th when it stranded on one of the Maldive Islands. After suffering some privations the passengers and crew to the number of ninety-four reached Mali where the Sultan entertained them and sent them here.

BRUTALITY IN BERLIN

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ATTACKED.

STATEMENT BY FRENCH EMBASSY.

In addition to the outrage on the French Ambassador on his withdrawal from Berlin the mail papers show that equally disgraceful treatment was accorded to the Russian Embassy staff. The affair is described by eye-witnesses who have arrived in St. Petersburg from Berlin as follows:—

Before the departure of the Russian Ambassador from Berlin an enormous crowd formed in front of the Embassy. The Ambassador's car was escorted to the station by mounted police. The crowd hurled storms of abuse at him, and the police had great difficulty in preventing blows being dealt him. The *personnel* of the Embassy and their friends followed the Ambassador in another car

An enormous crowd, comprising numerous representatives of the educated classes, followed, yelling abuse, throwing stones, spitting in the faces of the Embassy staff, hitting with sticks and umbrellas not only at the gentlemen, but also at the ladies of the staff. M. Chrapovitzki, first secretary, was struck such a severe blow on the head that blood simply soaked two handkerchiefs.

Princess Belosselska, an American subject, was truck on the back, shoulder and head by a well-dressed man with a long white beard. People also spat in her face. Countess Litke and Mme. Totleben were also badly treated.

The Russian Minister at Stuttgart and Karlsruhe and the secretary of the Karlsruhe Legation and Mmes. Plaustine and Raevska had their faces spat on. The deacon of the Berlin Embassy Chapel was badly knocked about over the head and shoulders. The children of the party were placed at the bottom of the cars, and escaped the outrages.

MURDERED FOOTMAN.

The anti-German feeling, which has been intensified by the treatment accorded to the Dowager-Empress and the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich, as well as by the ignominious treatment of the Russian Embassy in Berlin, has culminated here (writes Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent) in wild scenes. The feeling reached such a pitch that last night the German Embassy was partially wrecked by a cheering crowd, composed mostly of the working and middle classes, the hooligan element being absent. An entrance into the Embassy was forced through the windows which were broken with stones. A number of rooms were wrecked, and the furniture was thrown into the street.

The body of a Russian footman was found in a room of the German Embassy. He had been shot in the head and stabbed, and had been dead for some time.

Many students and artisans mounted the roof, tore down the German gilt eagle from the top of the flagstaff, and ran up the Russian flag. They destroyed with axes and poles a massive statuary group of two horses led by two men, and threw the figures into a neighbouring canal. A bonfire was made of the furniture and an attempt was made to set fire to the building itself.

M. CAMBON'S TREATMENT.

The following is an official statement issued by the French Embassy in London:—

M. Jules Cambon, hitherto French Ambassador at Berlin, has just informed the French Government of the conditions under which he left Germany. After being refused permission to leave Germany through Holland or Belgium, as he intended, he accepted an offer to travel through Vienna, but a few hours later received from an official of the German Foreign Office a notification that he and the staff of the Embassy would be taken to Denmark, though it might be impossible for him to obtain a passage from Denmark to France or England. To the Ambassador's inquiry whether, if he failed to go to Denmark, he would be lodged in a fortress as a prisoner of war, no reply was given. He was merely told that the official would call in half an hour for his reply.

Ultimately the Ambassador with his staff and the Russian Consul-General at Darmstadt with his wife and family were put into a special train for the Danish frontier. Instructions had previously been given by the German Foreign Office to the members of the Embassy staff not to dine in hotels or restaurants before leaving Berlin. When the Ambassador sent for food to a neighbouring hotel it was denied him, and a protest had to be made at the Foreign Office before food could be got.

"A DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL."

The journey to Denmark lasted more than 24 hours. No food was provided. On nearing the Kiel Canal soldiers entered the train, windows were ordered to be pulled up, and blinds were drawn. The Ambassador and his staff, as well as the ladies and children were ordered to remain motionless and not to attempt to touch their hand baggage. A soldier was placed at the door of each compartment with a revolver in his hand and his finger on the trigger. After having been treated almost as a prisoner in Berlin, the Ambassador was treated in the train as a dangerous individual.

Shortly before reaching the frontier—the Ambassador was informed that the train would not proceed unless he paid immediately for the cost of it. He was told that the amount would be approximately 5,000f. (£200). In payment he drew a cheque for that amount on one of the principal Berlin banks. It was refused, and immediate payment in gold was demanded. With great difficulty the sum was collected in gold from the various members of the staff and from the Russian Consul-General at Darmstadt. On receiving the cash the German officer in command of the train, Major von Rheinbahen, gave his word of honour that the journey would be completed. At the Danish frontier a special train was waiting for the Ambassador and his staff to take him to Copenhagen, where he arrived safely. From the frontier M. Jules Cambon addressed to Herr von Jagow a letter setting forth the details of this exemplification of Germany courtesy.

It should be noted that the German Ambassador in Paris, Baron von Schoen, was treated with the utmost consideration by the French authorities on his departure, a special train furnished with all comfort being placed at his disposal to take him to the German frontier.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA"

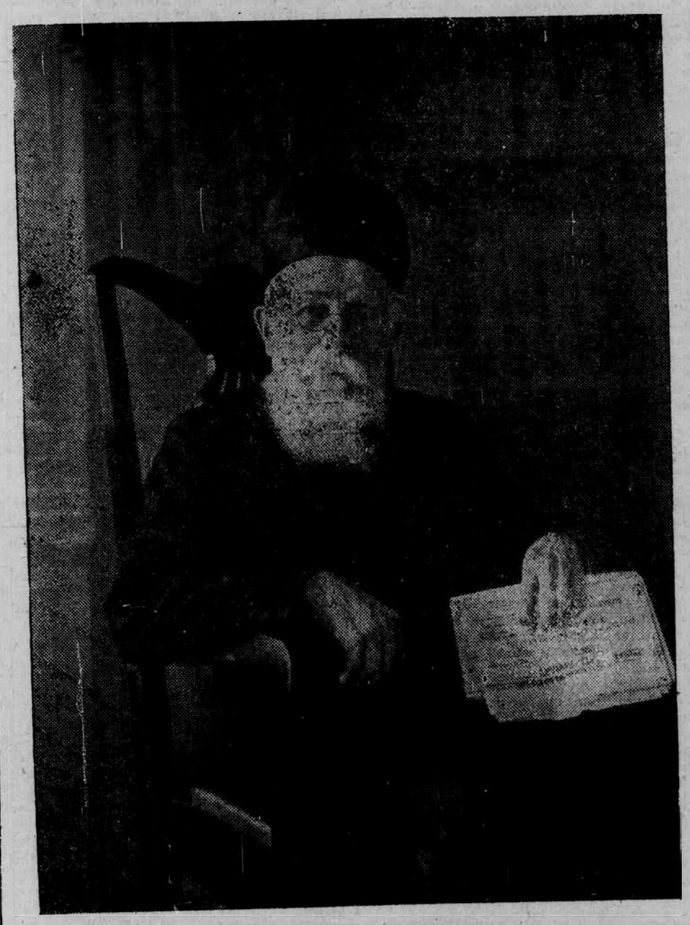

Photo by Messrs. Devare and Co.

The latest photograph (taken on Monday last) of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose ninetieth birthday is being celebrated to-day.

1870 AND 1914.

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

POSITIONS REVERSED.

The fine resistance of gallant little Belgium to the right flank of the German advance may have the effect of delaying for several days the first great battle of the war, a delay which should be exceedingly valuable to the French and enable them to reduce the advantage gained by the Germans in the matter of earlier mobilisation, wrote the Military correspondent of "The Standard" on August 6th. The delay will also help to repair the damage done by the all too tardy mobilisation of the British land forces. Another ten days or a fortnight will probably be occupied in bringing the masses of the opposing forces together to try conclusions on a vast scale.

Then we shall see a pitched battle which may extend from Belgium to Switzerland and last several days. In the meantime there will be engagements on a minor scale, but hardly important enough to be described as great battles. These engagements should provide a great deal of information on a profoundly interesting subject, namely, the comparative values of the German and French armies, the two forces which will be the main factors in the present war—at all events in the early stages.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE.

It is obvious from the manner in which she has provoked this struggle that Germany has absolute confidence in herself as a military Power. Her action against Belgium and against this country suggests that she deems herself capable of meeting all Europe in arms. That attitude extorts a certain amount of admiration, but is it justified? That is a question which the war will answer. German confidence—or cocksureness, whichever it may be—rests on the achievements of the German armies against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870—particularly the latter. It will be interesting, therefore, to examine the conditions under which the two nations met 44 years ago with those which obtain to-day

Take the political conditions first. In 1870 the flood tide of German political renaissance was at its height, the splendid ideal of a united Germany animated all classes of the people and nerved them to do great deeds. We saw a rejuvenated, a poor, a primitive, a hard-working and self-denying nation, exulting in the exercise of newly discovered strength, forcing its way into its place in the world. A primitive people I have said the Germans were, and they possessed the virtues and the qualities of such a people; above all they were a fighting race.

Since then Germany has become rich, and to a great extent luxurious. There is unmistakable evidence of degeneracy, at all events in her big cities. How far have these softening influences and these cankers affected the mass of the nation and its fighting qualities? The overweening pride, the stupid arrogance, the blundering self-centredness of German statesmanship show to what extent success has affected the ruling classes; how does the case stand with the sheep-like multitude which is ruled?

THE NEW FRANCE.

In France, in 1870, an artificial and inefficient regime was on the point of breaking down; the Emperor, never in any sense a strong man, was suffering acutely from a painful disease; he had lost his grip of the reins of government, he was ill-served by incompetent Ministers, his prestige, his authority were gone, and all France was seething with intrigue and discontent. Since then the French nation has been purged in the fire of disaster, and has come out of it stronger and better in every respect. There never was a time when the flame of an enlightened patriotism burned more brightly or more steadily in the breasts of all Frenchmen, when the moral health of the nation was better, when its physical fitness was more pronounced, or when all classes and parties were more ready to unite and work together for the common good. Thus, while there is the probability that Germany has degenerated, it is certain that France has grown stronger.

In 1870 the armies of Germany were imbued with the spirit and endowed with the qualities of the nation. The armies of France reflected the condition of the Government and the country; they were ill-organised, ill-provided, ill-led, and far under strength, and the spirit of indiscipline was abroad, fostered by the general state of unrest which affected the country. Thus it came about that the army, although it fought bravely, and often heroically, was unable to withstand the disintegrating and demoralising effects of early disasters.

The French army in 1870 was not a national army in the fullest sense, in that exemption from service could be purchased by the wealthy classes. The effect of this pernicious system, which opened the door to corruption of all kinds, was seen when the field armies were mobilised for the war against Prussia, and were found to represent little more than half their proper strength. The numbers opposed to each other in the opening and decisive stage of the war of 1870 were as follows:—

	Men.	Guns.
Germans	520,000	1578
French	280,000	930

THE RESULTS OF THOROUGHNESS.

The Germans acted in three admirably organised and equipped armies, working in perfect concert in a thoroughly studied plan of campaign. The French had no plan of campaign, and the different corps were scattered about the country, so that they could be destroyed in detail—as at Weissembourg and Worth. The fact that the French officers had no maps of the country in which they were compelled to fight shows the state of the French army organisation; but everything was deficient, in the field and in the fortresses, supplies, ammunition, transport, even surgeons and hospital necessaries.

To-day the French army represents a nation in arms. No one, whatever his station or means, can claim exemption from military service, or even a shortened term of service; every man must pass his three years with the colours, and the heavy task is willingly performed. The moral of such an army must necessarily be high, its training is excellent, and it is well led, though the average age of those in the higher commands is greater than it should be, a defect which is being remedied. Very little fault can be found with the organisation of the French army, but there is reason to fear that in the matter of equipment and supplies there may be a good deal wanting. This fear has arisen out of recent debates in Parliament. The fault is with the politician and the civilian administration of the war department, not with the soldiers.

The debates referred to revealed the want of heavy mobile artillery, but in regard to the ordinary field gun the French have a decided advantage over the Germans. Theirs is a real quick-firing weapon; the German's is not. French artillery tactics, too, are superior to those of their adversary, and French artillery officers have the reputation of being the most proficient in the world. In 1870 the French field gun was inferior to the German gun, and the French were nearly always outfought in this arm. I shall have something to say later about the numbers of the two armies that will take the field to-day and also the tactics that will be employed.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 3rd September 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Total
		£	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received.	Bills	160,000	80,000	37,000	277,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	90,000	107,000	..	197,000
				Total	474,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills	160,000	80,000	37,000	277,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	90,000	107,000	..	197,000
					474,000

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 10th September 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenders not later than 12 noon, Standard Time, on Thursday, the 10th September 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenders not later than 1.30 p.m. Standard time, on the same day.

AMERICAN TRADE IN INDIAN.

The following Press Note has been issued by the American Consul:—

The American Consul, Mr. Henry D. Baker, is receiving numerous enquiries from Native merchants who desire to open up business relations with American firms for the supply of many articles hitherto imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The most urgent enquiry at present is concerning dyes and chemicals needed in connection with Indian textile industries. A list of American manufacturers and dealers in dyes, colors and chemicals has been published by Mr. Baker, and may be had on application to the American Consulate, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. A considerable amount of American import and export business with India in various lines has hitherto been transacted through the medium of firms in Germany, and there is now much enquiry as to the possibility of direct trade with the United States.

At the American Consulate are various industrial directories of the United States which may be consulted by local merchants. Mr. Baker also makes the suggestion that Indian Merchants interested in any products which might be supplied from the United States, might write direct to the North American Manufacturers' Export Association, 52, Broadway, New York City, which is an organisation of American manufacturers who desire to develop the expert business of the United States. This organization without any charge for the service is prepared to place Indian buyers in direct communication with the manufacturers of any products of American origin, and to act as resident buyer or purchasing agent for any firms who have not established offices in the United States. If the exact quantity is stated, the Association on request is prepared to quote prices on American products of any description either F. O. B.,—free on board ship at port of sailing,—or C. I. F. cost of merchandise plus freight and marine insurance to nearest port of destination. Indian firms that desire to establish credit in the United States are advised to file a report of their financial standing with the Association, or state reasons why they should be entitled to credit. American merchants can then be referred to the Association as the occasion requires.

At present the chief difficulty connected with the supplying of goods to the Indian market from America, is the lack of ships for transport of such goods. An overwhelming proportion of America's foreign trade has been carried on in the past by ships of countries now engaged in war, especially by British and German ships. A large proportion of the former are now being used for military transport purposes, while many German ships carrying American goods to India are now either captured or seeking refuge in neutral ports. It seems however to be anticipated in America, that the new law making it possible for ships owned in America to sail hereafter under American registry, will make it possible for American trade with friendly countries to be carried on in safety under the American flag.

CAPTURE AT SEA IN TIME OF WAR.

RULES IN FORCE AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.

A prise is the term applied to any ship or goods captured by the *maritime force of a belligerent at sea*, or seized in a port, creek, or roadstead. The principles which control the capture of ships, and their ultimate fate, are contained in, or are deducible from, certain Naval Prize Acts and certain international understandings, such as the Declarations of Paris, Turin, and London, and the Hague Convention. In theory the property in all prizes belongs to the Crown: in practice the Crown abandons its rights in favour of the captors, when the latter hold a commission from the Crown, says the "Pioneer." Such rights are not abandoned in favour of goods or ships captured by the officers and crew of a ship other than a ship of war: such captures become what is formally termed a "droit of admiralty."

In practice it will not often occur that a mercantile ship will capture enemy ships. Such captures will be usually made by ships of war. The old custom of privateering has died out. It was specifically forbidden in 1856 by the Declaration of Paris, the British and the French Governments having notified in 1854 that they would carry on hostilities at sea by their armed public ships alone.

Privateering was the armed cruising of private ships, with a commission of a belligerent State to carry on operations of war against the enemy. Such a commission was known as letters of marque. The difference between a present day battle ship or cruiser, and a mercantile steamer is very much more marked than the difference between the public and the private ships of old days and this is doubtless one of the reasons which led to the principle which is now in favour.

IN THE WAR OF 1870.

The Germans utilised private ships in the war of 1870, and the French appealed to the British Government on the subject. The behaviour of the Smolensk and the Petersburg in the Russo-Japanse war also gave rise to much comment at the time. But these were not privateers. They were indeed armed to some extent, and they were under commission from the State. But they were placed at the disposition of the State, their officers and crews passed into the service of the State, and wore its uniform and badge, while the officers received a patent of their rank. They sailed under the State's flag—and were armed by the State. The difference is not so technical as may at first sight appear. They were unable to move at their own will wherever they listed; and they were under the direct control and direct orders of the State; and that the State was to pay a pension, under the Royal Navy rules, to any who were by this service rendered unfit to acquire a livelihood. And the distinction is one which may be borne in mind at this present time. It is quite possible that Germany and Austria may endeavour to make use of the fine ships the former nation in particular possesses, in this manner; and it would then be interesting to watch whether they transgress in bare-faced fashion the accepted international law, or keep within its limits. When the German cruisers referred to as being about in the Atlantic Ocean have been disposed of, it might also prove to our advantage similarly to requisition, arm and commission some of the Atlantic liners, which belong to British firms, to police that ocean.

It will at once be asked what is the "sanction," that is to say the punishment, if a breach of international law is committed. It is evident that we cannot for example say to Germany at present "You have violated the neutrality of Belgium—your punishment is as follows: please comply and surrender yourself to undergo it." They are suffering part of the punishment in this particular instance in having the British Navy and the British Army ranged against them. As one of the guarantors of the neutrality of the Netherlands we were bound by all the laws of honour, than which nothing stronger can bind a member of our Empire, to take up arms in support of our guarantee. A State committing a breach of recognised international law would suffer again by alienating the sympathy and respect of other nations: and active sympathy may be of great value. To what extent cannot the abstention of Italy (with its fleet in the Mediterranean) be attributable to the high-handed and immoral action of Germany with respect to Belgium and Luxemburg. And it would suffer when, at the end of the war, the question of war indemnities came up for consideration, and the question of any new treaty: for it would be remembreed that its national honour could not be trusted, and that it is prepared to let it go by the board to secure what it considers a temporary advantage.

With this digression let us return to the main subject of this article.

ENEMY'S SHIPS.

Enemy's ships are always lawful prize. In practice, however, it has come to be recognised that a ship exclusively employed in a coast fishery, and a ship employed upon a religious or scientific mission will not be liable to capture, even though under the enemy's flag. This has now been laid down by the Hague Convention, but nations have from time to time recognised the humanity of exempting such ships as do not either directly or indirectly advantage the enemy; or as are employed in some business to the public benefit. Two interesting examples may be given. In 1776 the French Government issued orders to its men of war not to molest Captain Cook, while the ships that went in search of Sir John Franklin and his ill-fated party enjoyed a similar privilege.

For a like reason, their general utility, vessels belonging to pilots, or to lighthouses, are exempt from seizure.

The Hague Conference extended the principles of the Geneva Convention, which dealt with the protection and treatment of the wounded on land, to maritime warfare; and hospital ships are entitle to be respected, whether constructed or assigned by State, or equipped by private individuals, on the condition that their names have been communicated to the hostile power.

There is another interesting exemption of actual enemy ships, even when not engaged in any business of general utility.

It was the practice, in old days, for an enemy's ship found in the territorial waters of a state when a war commenced to be seized and condemned. This practice fell into disuse long before the Hague Conference drew up specific rules on the subject. Russian vessels which had sailed for a British port before war was declared in the Crimea were allowed to discharge their cargoes and depart unmolested, and the same concession was made in favour of enemy's ships by France in 1870, Russia in 1877, and in the Spanish American War.

The rules now are, as laid down by the Hague Conference, that it is desirable that a merchant ship of a belligerent power, found in an enemy's port at the commencement of hostilities, should be allowed to depart freely, at once or within a given time, with a pass which should allow it to proceed direct to its port of destination. It is further prescribed that an enemy's ship, which left its last port before war was declared, and which entered an enemy's port *in ignorance of a state of war* should be allowed to unload and to proceed.

If in such a case, a ship is detained and not allowed to leave port, it *cannot be confiscated*: there are two options given to the detaining enemy. The ship may be requisitioned, subject to payment of compensation: or it may be detained subject to the obligation of returning it without compensation after the war is over.

And this rule covers cargo consigned to an enemy on board such vessels It may be detained, to be restored without payment of compensation; or it may be requisitioned on payment of compensation.

DETAINED LINERS.

The exact circumstances attendant upon the detention of the Hansa liners in the Hooghly have not fully transpired. Nor, on the other hand, is it known how some of our ships were held up in the Kiel Canal before hostilities broke out, and before our Government took the action they did in detaining the Hansa liners. Such detentions are attended with due formalities: and, if the Germans cannot justify what at first sight appears to be a breach of a principle of international law, we should doubtless be entitled to consider that principle as not binding on us, as between ourselves and Germany.

Ships so allowed to depart become subject to capture in the ordinary way after touching at a port in their own country, or at a neutral port.

These rules are subject to this condition that they do not apply to merchant ships whose build shows that they are intended for conversion into ships of war.

An exemption was made in the war of 1870 by the French Conseil d'Etat in favour of the personal property of passengers, as well as of captain and crew, on board enemy ships. This was ordered, following the theory that maritime capture is aimed at a crippling of the commerce of the enemy in general, and not at individuals, and that the gain to the captors would be insignificant as compared to the sufferings of the victims.

Any goods carried by way of a commercial speculation by passengers or crew would, however, not come under this exception: and rightly so, as, equally with the goods carried by the ship as cargo, they come under the category of hostile merchandise .The above exemption would probably be still made in the present war.

AN ENEMY SHIP.

An enemy ship is a ship which is sailing under the colours and pass of the belligerent State. If an enemy ship is transferred to a neutral Power immediately before or during a war, it will still remain an enemy ship unless the full purchase money has been paid. Even this would not be allowed to suffice if the transfer were found to be fictitious—or not entirely straightforward. With the above exception a ship sailing under the colours of a neutral State will be considered a neutral ship. The French Prize Courts however have up to now refused to recognise under any circumstances the sale of a ship by a belligerent to a neutral Power during, or in contemplation of, war.

A NEUTRAL SHIP.

A neutral ship will be liable to capture if she carries a contraband cargo, and in certain circumstances, if she is bound for other than a neutral port. It is the custom for a nation at war to issue a declaration, as Great Britain has recently done, of what articles are declared contraband for the purposes of the present war; and such declaration is notified to the Governments of all neutral Powers. A neutral ship is also liable to capture if she is employed by the belligerent State to carry paid officials of that State travelling on public service, or if she carries despatches of a belligerent State, except despatches addressed to that State from its Ambassador who resides in such neutral State.

An instance exists of a neutral ship condemned by Britain as a prize because it carried three military and two civil officers in the service of Holland, at that time at war with us.

An American ship, the Australia, which had been chartered by the Russian Government, was similarly condemned by Japan in the recent war. A ship carrying despatches is safe, however, if she happens to have despatches in the mail bags she is carrying as an ordinary mail boat. For postal correspondence is recognised as inviolable even upon an enemy's ship.

It was provided at the Hague Conference that postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, official or private, found on the high seas on neutral or on enemy ships is inviolable: and that the captor, if the ship is detained, will forward it with the least possible delay.

A neutral ship has further to keep away from a blockaded port. If she anchors near a blockaded port even, or approaches within the protection of the shore, she will find herself liable to be captured and she would then have to satisfy the Prize Court before whom she came that she was driven to commit a breach of blockade by some unavoidable necessity. She can only leave a blockaded port in ballast, unladen that is to say or with a cargo which had been not only *bona fide* purchased before the blockade commenced, but which had also been delivered on board before that occurred.

It is clear from this that a belligerent State will not derive much advantage from registering her ships under a neutral flag except that she will save them from capture simply as enemy's ships. The commander of a belligerent ship has a right to visit any ship and examine her papers and if her papers do not satisfy him he is entitled to have the ship thoroughly searched; and all ships have to submit in time of war to this. If the Captain of a ship however innocent, make any opposition to his papers being examined, or his ship searched, the ship will be detained, and the ship and its cargo will ordinarily be condemned as a prize. So that an enemy's ship, with the main routes patrolled as they are patrolled at present, will have only a very sporting chance of helping its own State, if it is enrolled under a neutral flag.

A CAPTURE.

A capture is lawful in any waters at all except within the waters of a neutral State, (the waters of a State are comprised in "the maritime beat within three miles of the shore", and in the water in bays within the territory of the State. Inside that limit a ship is ordinarily safe from capture. But if a belligerent ship penetrate within that limit, and capture an enemy ship the neutral State may make a claim for violation of its neutrality; from the owners of the captured ship no such complaint will be entertained.

But where no diplomatic action has been taken by that neutral Power, the International Prize Court, to which reference will be found towards the end of this article, can consider and adjudicate upon such a capture.

PRIZE COURTS.

For the prompt decision of all questions which may arise on enemy capture, including its adjudication as "a lawful prize" Prize Courts are established. There are various Prize Courts throughout the British Dominions, which derive their jurisdiction from a warrant of the Admiralty or a special commission from his Majesty. Such Prize Courts can be created even outside British territory in any place where his Majesty enjoys any jurisdiction over persons other than British subjects, and a Prize Court was accordingly established in Zanzibar some 30 years ago, when the Sultan was an independent ally of Great Britain. It is evident that the more courts of this kind there are the better for the speedy decision of all cases which may arise. There are elaborate rules of procedure prescribed, the details of which are unnecessary in this brief article. Suffice is to say they are directed to ensure a very prompt decision. In most cases the matter will doubtless be plain sailing and the condemnation will follow as a matter of course. But very technical disputes with regard to neutral ships do often arise. A court can condemn a ship and cargo as lawful prize, it can order the ship to be restored on payment by the owners of costs to the captors, or without any such payment, or it can order, on restoring the ship, that the captors shall pay costs and damages.

Interesting questions sometimes arise where more than one ship claims to have been concerned in a particular capture. Such claims have to be put in the Prize Court within six months from the date of a condemnation. As long ago as 1808 it was decided in the case of the Guillaume Tell, that all the ships of a blockading squadron were entitled to a share of the prize, though all did not join in the pursuit. The capture, to justify a claim as a joint captor, must have been made by partners in a common enterprise, and as the result of actual co-operation. Many technical questions arise as to whether the facts constitute a co-operation; for example, in 1816 and in 1818, it was allowed that when a ship is in sight of an actual capture there is a presumption that such ship has intimidated the enemy and encouraged her consort, but that the claimant who denies co-operation, and claims as sole captor may rebut that presumption.

The Prize Court has also power to decide on questions of recapture—prize-salvage. If a ship or goods of a British subject be captured by the enemy, and be retaken by a British ship of war, the original owner is entitled to have his ship back on paying 1/8th of its value to the captors. And the Court can award up to as much as ¼th if there exist special circumstances calling for particular recognition.

Finally the Court will allot prize bounty. Such of the officers and crew of a ship of war of his Majesty as are actually present at the taking or destroying of an enemy's armed ship are entitled to a distribution of a sum calculated at £5 per each person on board the enemy's ship at the commencement of the engagement. The Court has a very fair discretion allowed to it for deciding the number of such persons. Direct evidence is usually forthcoming from some of the survivors of such ship; the ship's papers can be examined in default of any better evidence, or the Court may follow the statements of three or more of the officers and men of the British ship concerned in the capture or destruction.

According to British law, every ship captured must be brought into port, that the Prize Court may pass a sentence of condemnation, decreeing that the capture was rightly made.

CONTRACT OF RANSOM.

Most, if not all, countries other than Great Britain, however, recognise a contract of ransom. This is an agreement by which the commander of a captured ship is allowed by the captors to go free in consideration of a sum of money paid down, or promised by the captured commander in the name of his owners. If cash is not paid down, the captured ship leaves one of its crew behind as a hostage. Great Britain, however, does not allow this: and any person entering into such an agreement is liable to a fine of £500.

The ship, unless it can be shown that it is entitled to any of the above concessions, will be adjudged a lawful prize. Experts on international law are divided in opinion as to whether the poverty in the ship and cargo rests in the State of the captors at the moment of capture, or after 24 hours (the doctrine of pernoctation) or at arrival into port (deductio intra "praesidia,") or only when the Prize Court has promulgated its decree. But a discussion on this point is beyond the purposes of this article.

As to the destination of the cargo, there is little that need be said here. The question of cargo addressed to neutrals bristles with difficulties. Broadly the rule is that, from the moment the cargo is made over to the master of the ship, he holds it as agent, or quasi-agent, of the consignee. A Prize Court will allow delivery to be taken of cargo addressed to the subjects of the capturing State; and it is particularly laid down all cargo of which delivery is allowed to be taken will be liable to the ordinary rules as to customs duties, and presumably the ordinary harbour and other dues.

The Hague Conference has established an International Prize Court to which an appeal will lie from the decisions of National Prize Court in certain circumstances. Briefly, decisions can be so appealed when they relate to:

Cargo on a neutral ship:

An enemy ship captured in neutral waters.

A claim that the seizure is in violation of a special convention—or of an enactment of the belligerent captors. A Judge or a Deputy Judge is appointed for this Court by all the contracting Powers—the Judges appointed by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and America are always summoned to sit: the Judges of the other Powers sit by rota, the whole Court consisting of 15 Judges, of whom nine constitute a quorum. To show how many Powers are affected by this convention, it is interesting to notice the distribution of the Judges of the other Powers for some one year. The distribution is laid down for periods of six years and in the 4th year for example, the additional Judges who will sit are of Brazil, China, Spain, Peru, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland; and the Deputy Judges, (who may sit in the absence of the Judge for whom he is Deputy) are of Guatemala, Turkey, Portugal, Honduras, Greece, Denmark, Netherlands.

There is one other aspect of this question of capture at sea, which may be briefly touched upon; that of destruction at sea.

It is clear that it is to the interests of the captors to bring in a ship to port, so that, on adjudication made, they can enjoy the prize money.

A belligerent weak on the sea may order its cruisers to destroy systematically all their captures. In the American Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the war of Sucession such orders were issued.

An enemy ship may also be destroyed when the captor could not reasonably be expected to bring it into port.

In the old days of sailing ships a middy and half a dozen men could be put on a prize, to sail her into port but in these days of steamships circumstances might often arise when a cruiser would be very seriously hampered by the arrangements it would have to make to send or bring a capture into port.

WHEN A PRIZE MAY BE DESTROYED.

The following may be taken as reasonable circumstances in which a prize may be destroyed:—

(*a*) When the captured vessel is unsound and the set rough.

(*b*) Where it is very unseaworthy and might easily be recaptured.

(*c*) When a superior hostile force approaching renders it liable to be retaken.

(*d*) When the captor cannot place an adequate crew on board without too great a diminution of its own *personnel*.

(*e*) When the nearest port of the captors' State is at too great a distance. "If impossible to bring in, it is the captor's next duty to destroy enemy's property" is a rule laid down by the British Court of Admiralty. The bringing into adjudication at all of an enemy's vessel has been laid down to be not called for by any respect to the right of the enemy proprietor where there is no neutral property on board. This sentence evidently refers to destruction: for if a ship were found in port after the conclusion of a war which had not been brought, or was not being brought, before a Prize Court for adjudication, it would probably be handed back to the proprietor.

When an enemy ship has had to be destroyed as above for a reasonable cause, owners of goods in her would probably be held entitled to no damages at all. If they take the risk of shipping cargo on an enemy ship they must be prepared to accept the ordinary risks of war. This, when there is a reasonable cause, is the line that Great Britain has taken and this is what the Conseil d'Etat held in two cases in France.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

The weekly vital returns of the city for the past week afford sufficient indication of the slowly improving condition of the health of Bombay. In plague, in cholera and in the total mortality also, there was a gratifying decline noticeable. Of plague there were 14 as against 16 cases in the previous week, of cholera 17 against 31, while the total number of deaths was 590 as against 635. The death-rate was 31.32, as against 30.84 of the corresponding week of 1913 and 31.07 the quinquennial average. Only two cases of small-pox were registered last week as in the week previous. As regards other ailments malarial fever accounted for 2 deaths, other fevers 45, dysentery 29, diarrhœa 59, debility 41, old age 39, tubercular diseases 13, phthisis 26, other diseases of the respiratory system 154, diseases of the digestive system 25, and deceases of the nervous system 31. There were 4 cases of drowning, 35 of stillbirth and 3 of premature birth. Classified according to age, 146 died under one year, 87 were from one to five years old and the remaining 357 were above five years. Among the deceased were 18 Jains, 23 Brahmins, 3 Lingayats, 5 Bhatias, 289 Hindus of other castes, 65 Hindus of low castes, 126 Mussalmans, 27 Parsis, 6 Jews, 20 Native Caristians, 2 Eurasians, and 6 Europeans. The total number of births registered last week was 301 as against 372 in the week previous and 405 in the corresponding week of 1913.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

It should be borne in mind that what is now known as the Fort was a real fort, in the military acceptance of the word, throughout the eighteenth century, specially since the construction of fortifications since 1739 already described in a previous article, while the population was sparse. In fact, in 1803, the entire town and island of Bombay did not boast of even a hundred thousand persons. The Fort, of course, was only sparsely populated, the principal residents being members of the two Services, of the Admiralty, and mercantile gentlemen, European and Indian. It had not then expanded as a residential quarter. But there was a great fire in 1803. It originated in the northern part of the Fort and raged for several hours, the appliances for extinguishing being of the most primitive character. I had heard from the lips of my grandmother in the Fifties what a terrible catastrophe it was. At the time the news of fire, large or small, was one to fill the citizens with extreme consternation, for it meant, in nine cases out of ten, total destruction of life and property. Naturally a fire, whenever it occurred, was greatly dreaded by the residents living in and around the locality. The ramparts, so it is said, served a most useful purpose as a signal sation for giving news to the populace far and wide. The military were generally called on to render every possible assistance in the absence of any large body of policemen and anything approaching even the semblance of an organised fire brigade. Drummers scaling the top of the ramparts marched down from length to length and beat the drum. The warning thus given spread like wildfire and the city was thus apprised of the danger. I myself remember how as a youth I was filled with fear on hearing the occurrence of a fire which we were told in our infancy was to be regarded as something Satanic! Grandmama explain to us the aphorism in Gujerathi [illegible], come what may, a burglary was to be preferred to a fire, whereas the former swept away all the riches or stores of a household, the timbering and the roofing of the house were absolutely safe, the latter, in its flaming and furious course, did not even save the rafters of the roofing. Everything was burnt to the ground, sometimes burying alive innocent humanity. That was the moral firmly impressed on our minds as the consequences of a fire.

AN ANTIQUATED FIRE STATION.

In the Fifties there was only one fire appliances station within the whole town and island of Bombay. It was in the Fort, opposite what was then known as the Green, —a circular patch left unbuilt from the larger "Green" in the proper sense which Frayer and other travellers had seen and described as extending from the old Dockyard as far as Mazagon. Of course, as population grew a larger part of it came to be built upon. So the Bombay Green of the Fifties was a circular patch of turf left unbuilt, say commencing from Marine Street, where still stand the opium godowns, and ending with the boundary of Elphinstone Circle Gardens on the north, the easterly road along the Town Hall being the same and the western, just about the circumference surrounding it where there is a tamarind tree and a fountain, formerly a large well, with steps dedicated by a philanthropic citizen to quench the thirst of the wayfarers and of men of business and cotton brokers and others transacting business within the Bombay Green. The fire appliances were nothing but a large number of antiquated pumps. These were concentrated in a methodical manner in a large covered enclosure and watched by lascars who were the men who dragged the pumps to the seat of fire, wherever it occurred. The other set of lascars were those who worked the pumps. All round, and hung from the ceiling, were a variety of iron buckets, leather hose, and other petty fire appliances which the civilization of the days made available for Bombay. Its exact locality may be found out as the ground where now stand two blocks of buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, in the north-east corner. Those buildings, till some years ago, were occupied by their respective owners, the Chartered Bank and the Mercantile Bank. But more about the Elphinstone Circle and the Elphinstone Gardens later on. So also of the amenities of the Bombay Green in the Fifties.

THE MAIDAN.

It remains now to describe the Maidan. As already stated, it was a wide stretch of green behind the whole extent of the western ramparts, say from the spot where is now being reared the College of Science to the Empire Buildings near Bhatia Bag. Beyond it was also the madian, outside the precincts of the actual Fort, say, the big stretch in a northerly direction from the Cruikshank Road to the ground where stands the present office of the Police Commissioner. This northerly maidan was as now, used for a parade ground, but a portion to the east, say, from the buildings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to the School of Arts, was devoted to the dhobis. It was known as the Dhobi Lines. On the opposite side of the road, where now stands the entire stretch of the premises known as the Victoria Terminus and the administrative offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company was occupied by the Dhobighat. Here the dhobis washed their dirty clothes. And when washed and wet they dried them on the opposite side of the Maidan exactly as they now do in the Mahalaxmi flats skirting the Arthur Road, north, from Jacob's Circle. This northerly maidan had at least four large wells whence water was raised to the level by the bullocks. Those belonged to the military for supply of water to the Indian troops located on what is now called the "Paltan" (regiment) road and the Marine Infantry on the other side. They were known as "Camp" wells and were surrounded by a small kitchen garden. As schoolboys, crossing the maidan to reach our homes every afternoon in the Fort, we often used to thrust our hands between the fingers") and eat them raw, so succulent and (the vegetable facetiously called "Lady's fingers") and eat them raw, so succulent and nutritious they were. And sometimes our mischief led to the keeper turning out, and driving us away from any more plucking the forbidden vegetables. Besides these camp wells there were half a dozen large wells, the gift of philanthropy to the city famishing for water, more or less used by the residents facing the western part of this northerly maidan. One or two were specially devoted to the use of buffaloes and milch cattle. There was one specially known as "Bhisti" (water-bearer).

THE TROOPS.

This northerly part of the maidan has one special historical reminiscence about it which may be here related. Being specially devoted to the military for parade of the native infantry, it was not frequented by the population of the town. In those days, sanitary faddists had not invented the plea that morning parades for troops were more beneficial than afternoon ones. The soldiers, European and Indian, were inured to the tropical climate and did their manoeuvring and other work as efficiently as those of the day. Perhaps, also, the exigencies of the cricket, the hockey, the golf and other sports had a great deal to do with the abandonment of the practice in the afternoon. There were generally three native infantries, besides the Marine Battalion. The full dress parade was a sight to behold, specially on Queen's Birthday. The European infantry in the Fort, as well as the European artillery from St. George's Fort, as well as the native artillery took part in the firing of the royal salute of 21 guns. The Indian troops wore red tight fitting jackets and black breeches for ordinary purposes and a piqued cap. But on a field day, the breeches were white and the cap was a shako, either adorned with a white and red ball or feathers. Portraits in colours of these might be seen in some of those rare illustrated books about Bombay in some private library. I am not sure whether the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society possesses some such of these interesting volumes. The troops carried a big black varnished pouch at the back waist and also wore white clayed leather belts slung cross-wise over the chest, with a small square brass ticket in the centre giving the number of the regiment. They had a fine physique. The rifle gun was unknown, though it came in a little later. The funny way in which these soldiers repeated the words of command by their company officers was a constant source of merriment to us. Poor, unsophisticated soldiers, they knew no English. They caught the sound of the words and funnily reproduced them beyond all trace of the original. For instance, "Stand at ease" was transformed vocally into "Thunder Thhis." "By the left" was parodied into "Bai Jilabee"! And so on.

AN INCIPIENT MUTINY.

Well, it so happened that in the darkest days of 1857 there was some serious apprehension of the Indian regiment in the city doing some mischief, if not exactly a mutiny. Every possible precaution was taken by the authorities at whose head was the calm, cool and sagacious Lord Elphinstone, who was popularly known to have been once spoken of in his early days as the possible consort of the good Queen Victoria. That was the legendary belief, whether right or wrong need not be inquired into. Luckily for Bombay there was a consummate and ingenious detective in the person of Mr. Charles Forgett as the Police Commissioner. He was a stout, sun-burned complexioned officer but always sat square and tight in his saddle. Fearless and brave, he was too alert to see that no mischief occurred in the city. He was known to be going *incognito* in the city in a variety of disguises, even as a scavenger and a barber. Be the many stories of his disguises what they may, it is to his credit that he was long known as a Police Commissioner of surpassing ability, and born to command. In his days the efficiency and incorruptibility of the police was the theme of universal praise. The people vastly appreciated him and reverenced him as a veritable "Mabap" to keep them harmless from thieves, budmashes and all the criminals who were before a terror.

MR. FORGETT CATCHES THE RING-LEADERS.

"Fargett Saheb" was a household word. Wherever you went you heard of his wonderfeats in the detective line. Mr. Forgett was apprised of a secret conclave of some of the ringleaders of a proposed mutinous movement. He was able, with his large experience and shrewd sagacity, to catch the ringleaders. Lord Elphinstone was made fully aware of the plot which, in this instance, was to loot the town on Dhanteras Day, that is the day previous to the Divali. It was arranged that the loot should be in the evening of the day when most of the people would be out to enjoy the Divali or feast of lamps. The plot was discovered and at once steps were taken to arrest the two leading conspirators, and hold a court-martial immediately. The sentence of the court was an awful one, but common in those dark days of sepoy revolt. The public were not aware, till the afternoon of the day that the offenders were to be blown away at the cannon's mouth, from what grave danger they had escaped. It was an aggreeable revelation but when we come to think of it, even at this hour, a feeling of cold shudder overtakes us and makes us tremble. What may have been the fate of Bombay had the plot succeeded? It is impossible to contemplate the tragic enormities the revolters might have perpetrated. But the precautionary military measures combined with the alertness and consummate detective ability of the Police Commissioner, saved Bombay.

BLOWN FROM GUNS.

It was in the afternoon, just as we emerged from our school, the Elphinstone Institution, situated opposite the maidan, and which is now the Elphinstone and Anglo-Vernacular school, a scene of the greatest bustle presented itself. The open maidan, the entire parade ground, was closely occupied by the military. Behind the military line vast crowds had congregated. Inquiring into the cause of the exceptional multitude, our boyish curiosity was satisfied by being told that two mutineers chained to two guns were to be immediately blown. With bated breath we ran to be as near the spot where the two were pinioned to the cannons. As far as our recollections go, the guns faced the Esplanade Road, and were nearly in a line with the White Roman Catholic Cross, of ancient lineage, in the other maidan known as the Marine battalion parade ground. We made our way through the crowd till we had a good view of the prisoners. So far as our recollection goes, the European troops, infantry and artillery, took up a position by way of a square. The Indian regiments were located within the square. Some marines were landed and also there was a serried phalanx of the mercantile marine. They made an imposing but awe-inspiring show. There was a thrill of excitement all round and our pulse throbbed faster and faster till at a given word of command the cannons were fired and the pinioned criminals were blown. The burnt flesh sent an unpleasant odour which we all could easily sniff. All was over.

BOMBAY'S RELIEF.

The tragedy was performed and all Bombay on that eventful day heaved a great sigh of relief. I am here relating, of course, what are my own impressions so far as I am able to recall them after the long stretch of 57 years. The authentic history of the plot and all about the military trial and punishment and part played by Mr. Forgett can be read in the authentic records of the Bombay Government. The Life of Mr. Forgett, written some years ago by his son, who was once commandant of the defunct Bombay Marine Battalion, gives a succinct account of that stirring incident. All that can be said in this place is that Bombay was primarily saved by the invaluable service that Police Commissioner rendered to the city—a service which, it is to be regretted, was never adequately rewarded by the Government.

BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

A WOMAN'S WORK FOR PEACE.

On June 21, in Vienna, died a woman celebrated the world over for her fierce and untiring warfare against arms, armaments, and the expenses, waste, and brutality of war among nations. She herself came of a warlike family, yet without knowing much of warfare and without much thought upon the subject until she had reached middle life and left her home. The New York "Times" prints a short sketch of her life:—

Born in 1843, the daughter of Fieldmarshal Count Franz von Kinsky, the Baroness became noted as the editor of "Die waffen Nieder," the magazine of the International Peace Bureau in Bern, which was named after a novel written by her in 1889, designed to spread the idea of peace throughout Germany and Austria. When a girl Baroness von Suttner was betrothed to Prince Adolf Wittgenstein, but he was killed in battle. In 1876, she was married to Baron Gundaar von Suttner, who died in 1902. In 1912 Baroness von Suttner spent six months in the United States, where she delivered a series of lectures in the cause of peace. The Baroness was at one time secretary to Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, who established the Nobel Foundation, and as a champion of the "Brotherhood of Nations" is said to have been the inspiration that prompted him to offer his peace prize. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

"THE INVENTORY OF A SOUL."

"The Inventory of a Soul," published in 1882, was her first book. For a number of years she wrote novels and novelettes in which peace propaganda was only incidental, but the publication of "Lay Down Your Arms," in 1899, which gave a picture of the miseries which war brings to the relatives of the combatants and held up the glories of victory as only shams, made her famous at once. In the next year she founded the Austrian Peace Society, and from that time on her work in the interests of arbitration was her principal activity, and most of her writings were subordinated to that aim. She travelled all over Europe, lecturing and gathering peace workers into conference. Her work at Bern and with Dr. Nobel was carried on along with vigorous literary activity, and she published altogether more than thirty novels and novelettes.

The Baroness was Honorary President of the International Peace Bureau at Bern, and remained active all her life in the cause of disarmament and arbitration; but as an actual influence in achieving the ends for which she was working, "Lay Down Your Arms" was probably more valuable than all the rest of her life-work. Among her other publications were "The Age of Machinery," a journal of The Hague Peace Conference in 1900; "Martha's Children," a sequel to "Lay Down Your Arms"; "Letters to a Dead Man," "The Great Thoughts of Humanity," and "The Romance of an Author."

Of the power of her book and the personality of its author, the New York "Evening Post" remarks:—

To her it may be expected monuments will be built when the militarism she fought so ardently shall have been abolished on earth. But her great book, "Ground Arms" will always be her truest memorial. Whether the story is true or not that a reading of this tract induced the Czar of Russia to call the first Hague Conference we do not know. It is, however, certain that no other brief for peace has won so many converts or exercised so great an influence in all quarters of the globe. Her portrayal of the horrors opened the eyes of millions to the [illegible] tual nature, and may be count[illegible] great forces which are steadi[illegible] about the emancipation of th[illegible] wholesale murder, even thou[illegible] at present in its most har[illegible] so recently in the Balkans.

Th author of "Ground [illegible] quently and not inaptly [illegible] the author of "Uncle T[illegible] columns exercised [illegible] fluence, being translated [illegible] languages and running th[illegible] editions. Mrs. Stowe's famous b[illegible] dited by so careful a historian as Charles Francis Adams with having pr[illegible] vented, together with the Emancipation Proclamation the recognition of the Confederate States by the British Government—that is, with having saved the Union. Fifty years hence the actual accomplishment of "Ground Arms" may be clearer than today. There is, however, one great difference between the two books: Mrs. Stowe wrote her book after having lived amid slave scenes, while the Baroness von Suttner penned her descriptions of the barbarisms of war without having herself come into contact with them—in contrast to Tolstoy's noble "War and Peace," which was founded on numerous personal experiences of bloodshed. During Bertha von Suttner's youth was fought, in her neighbourhood, the Austrian war of 1866. It left her cold, as she said in her memoirs: "I'm ashamed to write these words, but this event made no impression on me—none at all." The Franco-Prussian War likewise left her indifferent. It was not until she came under the influence of a single notable personality that her eyes were opened and her soul set on fire by the iniquities of that what is justly termed "the sum of all villainies."

HER ASSOCIATION WITH NOBEL.

This personality was, of course, Alfred Nobel, and, strangely enough, her meeting with him was wholly the result of chance. She had answered an advertisement for a secretary and housekeeper, and had no other thought than thus to earn her livelihood. It was only later, in the home of the great peace advocate, watching his work and absorbing his ideas, that she came to regard the issue of peace and war as of first importance to herself. Nobel was at that time engaged in research, endeavouring to discover some explosive so powerful as to make war impossible. He discovered dynamite, but did not attain the end he sought. Meanwhile his secretary was becoming his disciple. We read on:

It was from him that she learned to hate militarism with all her ardent and powerful nature. Years afterwards the great peace prize which her former employer founded came to her as a fitting reward for her own achievements, for her ability to visualize the carnage and waste of war so movingly that the bulk of her readers, probably, still think that it was of her own sorrow and widowhood that she wrote so wonderfully. The prize was the more welcome since it found her in great need. Indeed, she was compelled to the last to labour for her means of sustenance. She gave generously to the great cause, and she suffered much for it. The hatred of the militarists for her knew few bounds, particularly in her own country. When last in the United States, at the beginning of the Balkan troubles, her mail was full of exulting and abusive letters and post-cards from officers and men of the Austrian Army, exulting in what they considered the certain approach of war and reviling her as though her aim in life was the lowering of humanity, and not its uplifting. Fortunately for her and her nation's happiness, Austria escaped the horrors of the conflict only to pay heavily economically for the waste of lives and property and the destruction of trade in the neighbouring States.

Of the many aspects of this rare life, not one seems to us more striking than that the person who so powerfully moved the reading world as to become herself one of the foremost of her time was of the sex which suffers most from war, though it is usually denied any voice in the making of it or in the preservation of peace. Then, Bertha von Suttner was no genius; there was within her no innate, overwhelming desire to express herself and her views on what became to her the be-all and end-all of her life. It was rather her iron will and determination to stir the world which we must admire.

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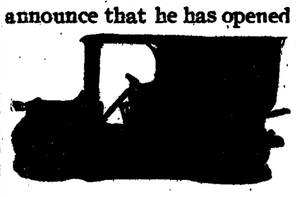

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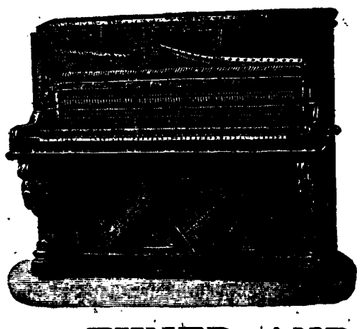

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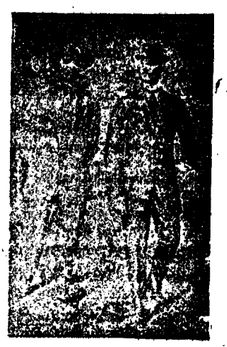

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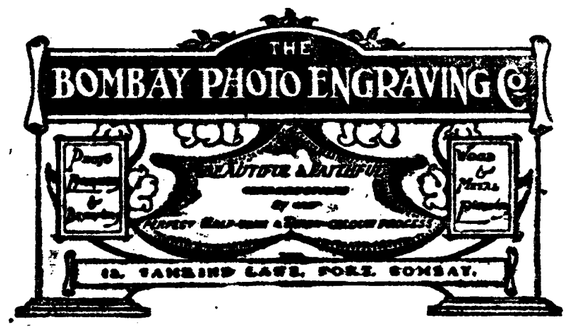

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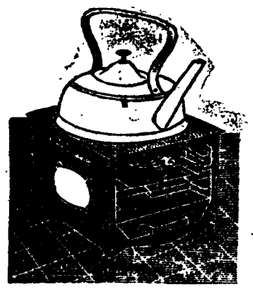

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WAR SPECIAL

The Bombay Chronicle

1ST EDITION 7-15 P.M. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914. ONE ANNA

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

SEVEN GERMAN SHIPS DAMAGED

DESTROYERS SUNK.

DAMAGED SHIPS REACH KIEL

LONDON, Spt. 4, 4-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that according to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition.

It is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity o fthe canal.

The above somewhat cripptic message would appear to indicate that there has been another naval engagement in the North Sea, although the telegram does not actually say so.

GERMAN AEROPLANE SUNK.

FOUND FLOATING IN SEA 60 MILES FROM HARWICH.

LONDON, Spt. 4, 6-10 p.m.

[redacted]nan aeroplane has been found floating [redacted] miles from Harwich by a British sub[redacted] The latter rescued the aeroplanist and his mechanic, and then sank the aeroplane.

The Germans were lodged at Harwich.

THE STING GONE.

GERMANS OBVIOUSLY TIRING.

VIEWS OF MILITARY EXPERTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-5 p.m.

The Military experts are not pessimistic. They regard the German advance on Paris as magnificently organised, but consider that it is largely spectacular.

Unlike 1870, they will arrive there facing unbroken Allied forces, who will pivot on a double ring of powerful forts.

It is pointed out that the Germans cannot invest the whole of Paris with the Allies undefeated. Their long lines of communications will be exposed on both flanks.

Many individual observers of the recent fighting allege that the Germans no longer display the same sting in attack.

A GALLANT DEED.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER RESCUES LANCER OFFICER.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A message from Paris states that the Duke of Westminster went to the rescue of Captain Grenfell, of the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded, and carried him safely back under heavy fire.

MALINES BOMBARDED.

LARGE PORTIONS OF CATHEDRAL DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Germans bombarded Malines for two hours. Fortunately, the famous pictures were saved, having been sent to Antwerp. A large portion of the cathedral was destroyed.

GERMANS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Between now and Monday all German residents here of reservist age will be sent to Ahmednagar.

THE AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

UTERLY WORSTED IN TWO DIRECTIONS

70,000 PRISONERS.

RUSSIAN CIRCLE STEADILY TIGHTENING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-45 p.m.

The Austrian debacle on the Galician front appears to be complete. They have been utterly worsted in two directions, first, eastward of Lemberg, and then southward of Lublin.

The total prisoners taken in these two engagements number seventy thousand.

The Russian forces are now drawing round the Austrians in a semi-circle, which is steadily tightening.

The Austrians have no hope of receiving any considerable reinforcements, as the Servians have almost destroyed their Southern Army, and the withdrawal of the remnants leaves the road open to the Servian advance, even upon Budapest.

Moreover, this frees the Russian southern flank for the main advance on Berlin.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND GOLD IN BORDEAUX.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-45 p.m.

The French Government is safely installed in Bordeaux, where the gigantic gold reserves of the Bank of France have likewise arrived.

The Spanish Ambassador also remains in Paris.

OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Among the casualties are Colonel Brett and Colonel Dykes, killed, and Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr, wounded.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES CANCELLED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Welsh Rugby Union has suspended all Rugby fixtures.

THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Cardinal della Chiesa's election was a surprise. He is of aristocratic descent, and a friend of Cardinal Rampolla. The Pope exhibited great emotion when he performed his first Benediction.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY MINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following Admiralty information has been received by the Viceroy:—

H. M. S. Speedy and the Linsbell, a steam dredger, were sunk yesterday by mines. The casualties were two injured and six missing. The Speedy is a small gunboat of 810 tons, and was attached to the North Sea fisheries before the war.

INDIAN OFFICER INVALIDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Major Nasrulla Khan, of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, has been invalided at Aden and is returning to India.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

A SPIRITUAL CONFLICT.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN

GREATEST CRIME SINCE THE 30 YEARS WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1-45 p.m.

A great patriotic demonstration was held to-day in the Guildhall. Mr. Asquith received a magnificent ovation.

The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. Asquith was also supported by Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, and other members of the Cabinet and Opposition.

Mr. Asquith said that three-and-a-half years ago he addressed in the Guildhall a gathering of citizens to celebrate and approve a joint declaration of two great English-speaking States that in future any difficulties between them should be settled, if not by agreement, at any rate after a judicial enquiry and arbitration, but never by war.

A CONTEST WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

They were not sanguine enough then to think or hope that the era of war had been altogether brought to a close. Still less were they prepared to anticipate the terrible spectacle that now confronted them, a contest which, for the number and importance of the Powers engaged, the scale of their armaments and armies, the width of the theatre of conflict, the outpouring of blood and loss of life, the incalculable toll of suffering levied upon non-combatants, the material and moral losses accumulating day by day, but in the highest interests of civilization, a contest which in everyone of these aspects, was without precedent in the annals of world.

OUR RIGHTEOUS POSITION.

They were very confident three years ago in the righteousness of their position. "We are equally confident in it to-day, when, reluctantly and against our will, but with clear judgment and clean conscience, we find ourselves involved with our whole strength and power in a bloody arbitrament between might and right. (Loud Cheers.) What would be our position to-day as a nation, if we had been base enough through timidity, through perverted calculation of self-interest, or through paralysis of our sense of honour and duty, to be false to our word, faithless to our friends?

HAD WE STOOD ASIDE.

The British people would have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while a small and unprotected State, in defence of her vital liberties, made an heroic stand against overweening and overwhelming force. We should have been admiring, as detached spectators, the siege of Liege and the steady, manly resistance of the small Belgian Army. We should have seen the occupation of their capital and gradual forcing back of her patriotic defenders to the ramparts of Antwerp, the countless outrages suffered, the buccaneering levies exacted from her unoffending civilian population."

BLIND BARBARIAN VENGEANCE.

Finally, the greatest crime committed against civilisation and culture since the Thirty Years War, the sack of Louvain, a shameless holocaust of irreparable treasures, lit up by blind barbarian vengeance. (Loud cheers.)

WRONGS TO BE AVENGED.

What account would the Government and people have been able to render to the tribunal of national conscience and sense of honour if, in defiance of our plighted solemn obligations, we had endured, if we had not done our best to prevent, aye, and to avenge, these intolerable wrongs. Sooner than be silent and witness this tragic triumph of force over law, of brutality over freedom, I would see this country of ours, blotted out of the page of history. (Loud cheers.)

THE FIRST STEP.

The violation of Belgian neutrality was the first step in a deliberate policy of which the ultimate, not far-distant aim was to crush the independence and autonomy of the free States of Europe, first Belgium, then Holland and Switzerland,—countries, like our own, imbued with and sustained by the spirit of liberty—one after another, they were to be bent to the yoke.

A SPIRITUAL CONFLICT.

And these ambitions were fed and fostered by the new philosophy, by professors and learned men. Free and full self-development, which to those small States, to ourselves, to our Dominions and to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, was the well-spring and life-breath of national existence, was the one capital offence in the code of those who made force their supreme divinity, and upon its altars were prepared to sacrifice both gathered fruits and political germs of unfettered human spirit. This is not merely a material, this is also a spiritual conflict. (Cheers.)

Upon its issue everything that contained promise and hope, that led to emancipation and a fuller liberty for the millions who made up the mass of mankind would be found sooner or later to depend."

RESPONSIBILITY ON GERMANY.

The Prime Minister eulogised the exertions of Sir Edward Grey in the cause of peace. Had his proposals for a mediating conference between Germany, France, Italy and ourselves been accepted, the actual controversy would have been settled with honour to everybody, and the whole of this terrible welter would have been avoided. "With whom does responsibility rest for the refusal, for all the illimitable suffering now confronting the world? With one Power, and one Power only. That Power is Germany (Loud hisses). That is the fountain and origin of this world-wide catastrophe.

DIVIDING-LINE REACHED.

In the hope of peace we had persevered to the end, straining almost to breaking-point our most cherished friendships and obligations, but at last we reached the dividing-line which made or marred a nation worthy of the name. Then and only then did we declare for war. Did any in the whole Empire blame or repent our decision? (Loud cries of "No.")

"WE SHALL PERSERVERE TO THE END."

Then we must steel ourselves to the task, and in the spirit which animated our forefathers in the struggle against Napoleon, we must, we shall, persevere to the end. (Loud cheers.)

While it would be a criminal mistake to under-estimate the magnitude, the fighting quality or the staying power of the enemy, it would be equally foolish and indefensible to belittle our own forces.

There was, happily, little more to be done as regards the Navy. He did not flatter it when he said that its superiority was equally marked in every department, in every sphere of its activity.

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE.

We relied on it with the most absolute confidence.

It has hunted the German mercantile marine from the high seas, and when the few German cruisers still infesting a distant ocean have been disposed of, as they very soon will be, the Navy will have achieved for British and neutral commerce, a security as complete as ever enjoyed in the days of unbroken peace.

THE ARMY.

Now as regards the Army. There was a call for new, continuous and united effort. We had not merely to replace wastage caused by casualties, we had to enlarge the scale of the Army, increase its numbers, and multiply many times its effectiveness as a fighting instrument.

HELP FROM OVERSEAS.

With a spontaneousness and unanimity unparalleled in history, the self-governing Dominions have affirmed their brotherhood with us, and made our cause their own.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland have asserted their right to contribute money, material and the lives of their best men.

India, too, with no less alacrity, has claimed her share in the common task.

NEARLY 300,000 MEN.

Immediately after mobilisation, Earl Kitchener issued his call for a hundred thousand recruits. This has been followed by a second call. The response up to-day gave us between 250,000 and 300,000 men. (Loud cheers.)

MORE FIGHTING MEN WANTED.

No fewer than 42,000 Londoners have been accepted. We want more men, men of the best fighting quality, and prompt provision will be made for the incorporation of all willing and able men in the fighting forces of the King. Wherever possible, men desiring to serve together, will be allotted to the same regiment or corps, and the raising of battalions by counties and municipalities will everywhere be encouraged. No less urgently we want a larger supply of ex-non-comissioned officers, men who are asked to give up their regular employment and return to the work which they alone are competent to do. Employers may surely assure such men of reinstatement at the end of the war." (Cheer.)

ABUNDANT GROUND FOR CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Asquith appealed also to retired commissioned officers to come forward and take their places in training the new Army. He would only say regarding the actual progress of work that in every direction there was abundant ground for pride and confidence.

We were watching the fluctuation of the early stages of a protracted struggle. We must learn to take long views and cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness. Let us realise that we are fighting as a united Empire in a cause worthy of the highest traditions of our race.

A FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time like the present every one of us who is unable to help directly must be anxious to give as much indirect help as he can to those who are fighting our battles in Europe. The calls on our purses are heavy and frequent, but I would invite the attention of all to one means of helping which, so far as I am aware, has been brought to notice only in the columns of one paper. I refer to the help which we would give to the sick and wounded of the French Army. There can be no doubt that by far the greater part of the losses sustained and damage done will be sustained by the French Army and done to France and to the French people. As a warm friend to France and to the French I personally am glad to give what little help I can to our gallant allies. But, leaving on one side all feeling of sentiment, I venture to appeal to my fellow countrymen to realise the obligation which rests upon us to help our friends at this time of stress. The losses of our allies will exceed the losses of England and all her dependencies by a far greater proportion than that in which her combatting forces exceed ours; for the damage done to her country and to her non-combatants must be taken into account. We, in India, can afford no help in money which will be of real consideration compared with the immense, the enormous sums which will be required to repair the ravages caused by this war. But we can do *something* to show our allies that our thoughts are with our friends, that we sympathise with them in their afflictions; that we have the wish to help and that, so far as we are able to do so, we are of friendly feelings towards the gallant fellows now fighting with us the barbarous hordes of Germany.

I hear that the French Consulate and the French Firms in Bombay are subscribing money for the French Red Cross. Those who wish to help the sick and wounded of the French Army can not do better than send their contributions to the French Bank (Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris) to be credited to this Fund and from time to time the sums so received will be sent by the French Consul to His Excellency the French Minister for Foreign affairs.—Yours, etc.,

F. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent in Malwa, Neemuch, C.I.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Grodek-Rusmin line.
Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Germans bombard Diest.
French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. They also occupy Guebwiller.
Germans occupy Brussels.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.
French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.
Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men.
Million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out ever, man capable of bearing arms.
Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet.
Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern.
German artillery attack on Namur in progress.
France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.
Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.
After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.
Liege and Namur still holding out.
Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen killed.
Two British liners sunk by Germans Mediterranean free from hostile ships.
Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days' fighting along the [illegible].
German Zeppellin No 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Asche catches fire and is destroyed.
Servian spoils at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 18 Caissons, 14 field Kitchens, etc.
Japanese are bombarding Tsintau.
Namur falls. Desperate battle in progress all afong frontier from Namur to Mons. British forces engaged in action all Sunday with Germans, the former's casualties being about 2,000. Charleroi taken and retaken, the Germans being repulsed everywhere by the French in a most desperate battle.
A Zeppelin threw bombs over Antwerp, two houses being destroyed and several persons killed. The airship was brought down by guns and captured.

Aug. 25.—French and English troops fall back, while Germans are forced to occupy new positions. Germans bombard Malines, but are driven back by Belgians.
French troops make four counter-attacks from Nancy, working havoc among Germans.
German attack on Southern French frontier repulsed and Germans forced to retire all along the line.
Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords congratulating British troops on splendid work done.
Russians occupy Gumbinnen.
Germans raid Namaqualand.

Aug. 26.—Austrian Ambassador in Tokio recalled.
Togoland surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

August, 27.—Russian occupy Tarnopol and cross the Dniester in Galicia.
French Cabinet resigns and a new National Defence Cabinet formed.
Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.
German cruiser Magdeburg blown up by Russian ships.
British forces engaged with five German Army corps and successfully protect French flank.
The French assume the offensive in the Vosges.
Ostend and its environs are occupied by British marines.
Mr. Asquith moves in Parliament a resolution of sympathy with and admiration for Belgians.
H. M. S. Highflyer sinks armed German merchantman Kaiser Wilhelm.

August, 28.—Russians occupy Tilsit.
Germans attack Eastern Belgium Corps.
Earl Kitchener announces that three divisions of Indian troops will be sent to France to fight side by side with British.
British fleet near Heligoland sinks 3 German cruisers and 2 destroyers. Two British vessels only slightly damaged.
Germans burn down Louvain.

August 29-30.—Fierce battle proceeding all along the Franco-Belgian frontier between the Germans and the Allied armies.
Koenigsberg completely invested by Russians.

August 31.—German troops entrapped and massacred at Charleville.
Russians steadily advancing on Lemberg in Galicia. The line of main Russian advance will be not via East Prussia but southward of Posen.

September 1.—Allies obliged to give ground before overwhelming hordes of Germans, who cross the Meuse.
Paris defences completed.

September 2.—A German battery captured by French cavalry.
Russians defeat four Austrian Army Corps near Guilalipa, capturing 100 officers, 4,000 men and 150 guns. Austrian commander and Russian General Samsonoff both killed.
Germans, reinforced in East Prussia, inflict reverse on Russians.
The British defeat a German Cavalry Corps and capture 10 guns in Compiegne. Lt. Hardinge wounded.
The French defeat German Cavalry Corps in Spincourt and Longuyon.
Japanese occupy 7 islands off Kiaochau.
Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3.—Heroic charge by Ninth Lancers on a German battery.
Fight over Paris between German and French aeroplanes.
Second list of 5,218 additional British casualties published.

Sept. 4.—Russians make 40,000 Austrian prisoners in the Galician campaign.

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